

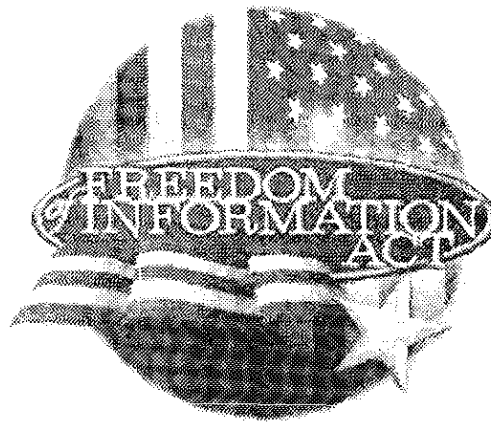
**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

FILE NUMBER:100-106670

SUB - A FILE

SECTION:3



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Martin Luther King Jr.

SUB - A FILE

100 - 106670

SECTION 3

King Outlines Plans For Protests in D.C.

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times

ATLANTA, Dec. 4—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. announced today that thousands of demonstrators will converge on Washington next spring and disrupt Federal activities until the Government "moves against poverty."

In disclosing details of his long-planned campaign of civil

disobedience, Dr. King said if the Government fails to respond with meaningful social and economic reforms, "God only knows what we will face in terms of chaos."

He spoke somberly of the threat of continuing riots and called his campaign "a last desperate attempt" to get the nation to respond to nonviolent action.

Failure, he said, "may well mean that the curtain of doom will fall on American civilization—I do not believe we can live through another one or two summers like we had this year."

About 3000 persons from ten major cities and five rural areas will be recruited to form a nucleus of demonstrators that ultimately will grow to number "way up into the thousands," he said. He said the demonstrators probably will live in tents scattered about Washington.

The nucleus of demonstrators will be trained for three months in nonviolent discipline and will be prepared for jail or forceful oppression, Dr. King said. "I imagine the Army may try to run us out," he added.

The decision to begin the protest "about April 1" was made last week at Frogmore, S.C., at a staff meeting of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The plan was first outlined Aug. 16.

Although Dr. King did not spell out the methods of protest, he indicated they would include sit-downs to block entrances of Federal buildings, including the Capitol.

Dr. King said that while the campaign is aimed primarily at domestic reforms, peace organizations have been asked to participate and seven or eight already have assured him they will. Dr. King has long contended that the issues of peace and domestic reforms are inseparable because he says money spent on the Vietnam war keeps the Government from making expenditures necessary to alleviate the plight of the poor.

Dr. King was asked about the candidacy of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), who will oppose President Johnson in several Democratic primaries. He called the Senator "extremely able" but said he would not endorse a candidate. He spoke of McCarthy's "great concern for urban problems" and said he has "the wisdom to see the relation of social problems to the tragically unfortunate war in Vietnam."

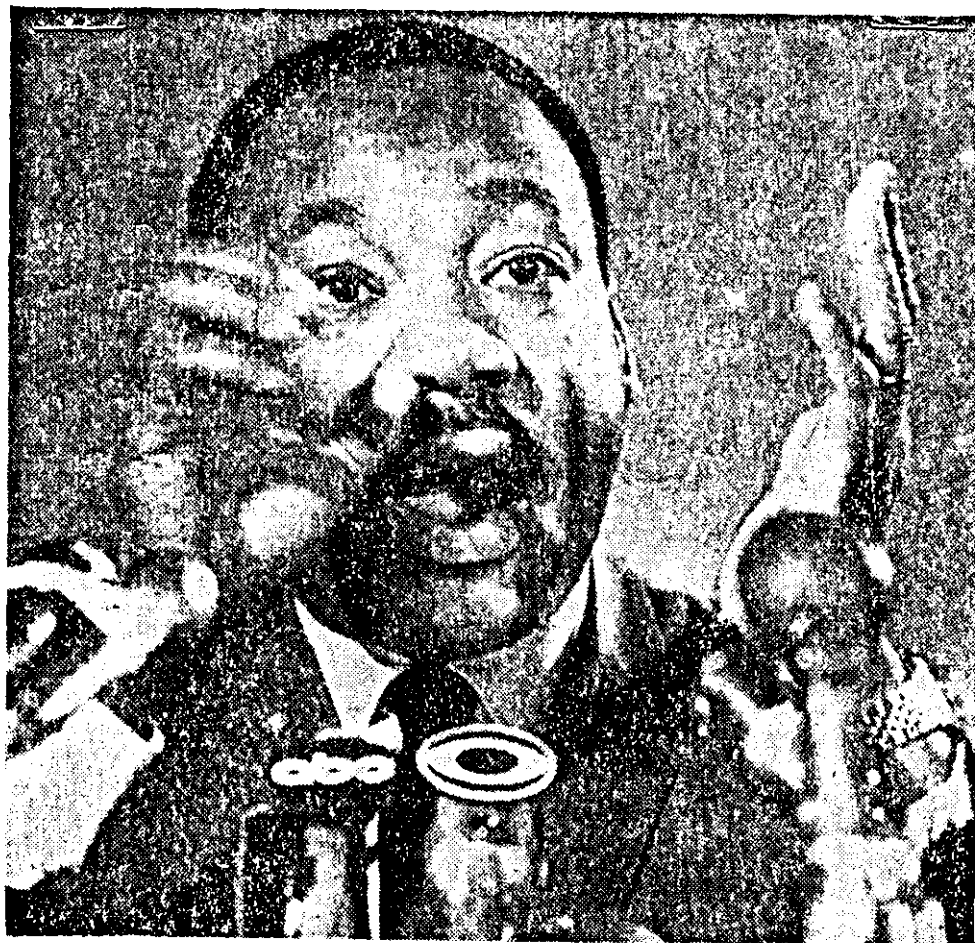
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The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date

NOT RECORDED
128 DEC 12 1967

66 DEC 13 1967



Associated Press

In Atlanta, Dr. King said the Washington demonstrations would be held in the spring.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Housing, Jobs Are Next In Line, Rev. King Says

Housing, employment and equal educational opportunity will be the next targets of the civil rights movement, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said here Thursday.

"We've got to face the fact that segregation is still with us," King told a capacity audience at Morehouse College.

"Segregation is nothing but a new form of slavery," he said. "All over this land, we must make it clear that we are through with segregation now, henceforth and forevermore."

King, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1964, said he hopes he will "never become so arrogant" to believe that the award was for him personally.

The award was a "tribute to the good will of Negroes and white persons who have struggled for love and justice," he said.

King said that modern man is suffering from a sort of poverty of spirit which stands in glaring contrast to our scientific abundance . . . We have allowed the means by which we live to outrun the ends for which we live. This is the predicament of modern man."

Three basic "evils" must be eliminated if man is to survive, he said: racial injustice, poverty and war.

"It is no longer a choice between violence and non-violence," King said, referring to the danger of nuclear war. "It is a choice of non-violence or non-existence."

King, a 1948 graduate of Morehouse College, was honored Thursday at an Atlanta University Center convocation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6

The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 1/8/65

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: EUGENE PATTERSON

Title: CIRM

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

100-106670-11-60
NOT RECORDED
176 FEB 1 1965

34 FEB 1 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 1/8/65

Edition: Morning

Author:

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Title: CIRM

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

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Casper _____
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UPI-226

(KING)

CHARLOTTE, N.C.--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING SAID TODAY THAT THE SELECTION OF LOUISIANA SEN. RUSSELL B. LONG AS DEMOCRATIC WHIP MIGHT EVENTUALLY "LIBERALIZE THE POLITICAL CLIMATE IN THE SOUTH."

KING, WHO STOPPED HERE BRIEFLY EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK FOR MEETINGS WITH OFFICIALS OF HIS SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP ASSOCIATION, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT LONG'S SELECTION "MIGHT BE A BLESSING IN DISGUISE."

KING SAID CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS WERE "CONCERNED" WITH LONG'S SELECTION, NOTING THAT HE VOTED AGAINST THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, BUT THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER ADDED IT APPEARED LONG "MAY REPRESENT THE NEW BREED OF SOUTHERN POLITICIAN WHO RECOGNIZES THAT CHANGE IS UPON US AND IS WILLING TO ADJUST TO THAT CHANGE."

KING SAID THAT LONG HAS PROMISED TO STAND BEHIND THE ADMINISTRATION AND "IF HE STANDS UP FOR THE PRESIDENT--WHICH I THINK HE WILL--HE MAY BRING AN END TO THE SOLID SOUTHERN BLOC."

LONG'S SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, KING SAID, WAS AN "ENCOURAGING SIGN."

KING ALSO APPLAUDED PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE AS A "VERY FORWARD LOOKING, POWERFUL MESSAGE." HE SAID IT BROUGHT "OUR NATION TO THE REALIZATION OF THE GREAT PROBLEMS OF THE 20TH CENTURY."

1/8--N929 PES

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176 JAN 14 1965

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Holmes
Gandy

Michaux Airs Views On King-Hoover Feud

Elder L. S. Michaux, president of the Gospel Spreading Association, last night renewed a plea that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King apologize to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to end a "feud that now threatens America."

Preaching to about 425 persons at the Temple of Freedom at 2030 Georgia ave. nw., Elder Michaux said the breach between King and Hoover "has brought an avenue through which the Communists can infiltrate into this country . . ."

Elder Michaux said he was concerned that Negroes "not become an avenue of infiltration" for communism.

Elder Michaux wrote Dr.

King on Dec. 22 asking the Nobel Peace Prize-winner to apologize for "your charge against him (Hoover) of being unfaithful to his trust." Elder Michaux said Hoover responded by calling Dr. King a "notorious liar" because the FBI chief believed his 13,000 employees had carried out their duties faithfully.

Elder Michaux said he had personally looked into FBI work on cases involving civil rights and found that the agency "has done everything they can do" to investigate reported violations.

If Communists and their sympathizers manage to exploit the differences between Dr. King and Hoover, Elder Michaux said, "this thing can cause the Negro in America to be put back 100 years . . ."

An overture by Dr. King to Hoover would be particularly fitting, he said, because "King is the prince of peace-makers . . . It will not only lift him up but will lift us up with him."

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily
The Evening Star
New York Herald Trib
New York Journal-Am
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Jour
The National Observer
People's World
Date

NOT RECORDED
176 JAN 13 1965

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66 JAN 12 1965

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

8 Lincoln Evening Journal & Nebraska State Journal Thursday, Dec. 31, 1964—P.M.

King: Go and Get Involved In Racial Equality Struggle

By HAROLD SIMMONS

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. challenged more than 5,000 people at Pershing Auditorium Wednesday night "not to be spectators, but involved participants" in the struggle for racial equality.

Speaking to an audience composed of college students, campus ministers and visitors, Dr. King said: "We as

Christians must reaffirm that segregation is sinful and immoral wherever it may be."

In his formal address to the Eighth Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Student Movement, the Nobel Prize winner declared that the church "must first remove the yoke of segregation from its own body."

"Eleven o'clock Sunday morning is still the most segregated hour in our nation," he said. "And the Sunday school is still the most segregated school in our nation."

Dr. King told the group that Christian responsibility to get rid of racial discrimination and segregation was not simply in the realm of ideas, but in the realm of actions too.

'Myth of Time'

He said many people are victims of what he termed the "myth of time," the idea that only time can solve the discrimination problem.

He told them: "We may have cause to repent not only for the bad people who bomb a church in Birmingham (Alabama), but for the appalling silence of the good people who sit around and say nothing."

In underlining the theme of his speech, "Christian Responsibility in the Racial Revolution," Dr. King mentioned Washington Irving's story, "Rip Van Winkle."

He said one essential point often missed is that while Rip slept in the mountains for 20 years he slept through a revolution (the American Revolution).

Many are failing to stay awake during the present period of great revolutions, he declared. He said there is a "sweeping away of the old order and a bringing in of a new order."

'Stay Awake'

"The challenge facing every Christian is to remain awake through this social revolution," he said.

He said: "Man through scientific and technological knowledge has made the world a neighborhood. And we must make it a brotherhood."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 8

Lincoln Evening Journal
and Nebraska State
Journal
Lincoln, Nebraska

Date: 12/31/64

Edition:

Author: Harold Simmons

Editor: Joe R. Soacrest

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

Character: SM-C

Buffie 100-10667

Classification:

Submitting Office: Omaha

☐ Being Investigated

60 JAN 25 1965

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A cry often heard, he said, is that you can't legislate integration. And, he added, "you can't."

"A law can't make a man love," he said, "but it can stop him from lynching me. And I think that's pretty important."

He called on all those present to write their Congressman expressing approval of the "fairness resolution" to be introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives Monday challenging the seating of the Mississippi congressmen.

Dr. King said earlier he "would do anything he can" in challenging the seating of the congressmen. He also said he thought the challenge would be successful.

'Prime Goal'

Prior to his talk Wednesday evening, Dr. King said that though the doctrine of non-violence is their most potent weapon in the struggle for racial equality, they are adding political dimensions to that struggle.

A prime goal, he said, is the registration of more Negro voters. And they would also "combat housing, school and de facto segregation that now exists."

However, he said, "since Negroes represent only 10 to 11% of the population, we have got to have allies."

These allies would be organized labor, liberals, intellectuals and religions, and would form what he termed a "grand alliance." "With their support," Dr. King said, "we can bring about these reforms."

'Shall Overcome'

Dr. King received a standing ovation at the beginning and end of his one hour talk and was interrupted several times by applause.

At the conclusion, the audience began singing the civil rights theme song, "We Shall Overcome." They were still singing the song when Dr. King left the auditorium under a precautionary police escort to catch a plane for Atlanta, Ga.

Churches Challenged



Dr. Martin Luther King issues challenge to Christians to become involved in civil rights.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Labels Peace Prize as 'Mandate'

'Awarded for Concept on Non-Violence'

Picture on Page 4.

By Ellis Rall

World-Herald Lincoln Bureau,
501 Federal Securities Building.

Nobel Peace Prize-winner Dr. Martin Luther King said Wednesday the award gives him a mandate and responsibility to promote human dignity for all people through his non-violence concept.

In Lincoln to address the Methodist Student Movement Conference, Dr. King said he is positive he won the Nobel Peace Prize because of his concept of non-violence.

He expanded on this theme Wednesday night before an audience of about five thousand.

This presents the responsibility "to delve deeper into the method and responsibility of non-violence," he said.

This concept should not be limited to this nation but expanded into the international area so future conflicts can be settled around the conference table, said Dr. King.

'A Moral Issue'

Dr. King conceded his movement is not making as much progress in raising the church conscience in the South as he would like to see but he said, "The church is more alive on this issue than ever before."

He said there "is a nagging conscience" among church leaders. Many are beginning to realize "the church has been a tail light rather than a headlight in this issue," he said.

Dr. King declared the most segregated school is Sunday school.

"The role of the church is to serve as the moral guardian of the community. Civil rights is a moral issue," he said.

"The church must be the voice instead of the echo in racial justice," he declared.

Registration to Increase

On other subjects, Dr. King said the bulk of the Negro vote in the last election went to President Johnson because it was a vote against Gold-waterism and its negative path.

Negroes, he said, must add the dimension of political action in their bid for racial justice.

This action, he said, would come on two levels with the practical level being to increase the registration of Negro voters.

But since the Negro represents only 10 to 11 per cent of the population, there is a need to bring the political reform about through the help of allies, he said.

To bring about political reform to solve the poverty, housing and unemployment needs, Dr. King said, the Federal Government, cities and states must put billions of dollars more into the program.

On Mississippi, he said that the state cannot continue its blatant expression of man's inhumanity against man and its continued brutality.

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Mr. Bishop _____
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Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
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Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 Omaha World-Herald
Omaha, Nebraska

Date: 12-31-64
Edition: Sunrise
Author: Ellis Rall
Editor: W. E. Christens
Title: MARTIN LUTHER K
JR.

Character: SM - C
or Bufile 100-1066

Classification:
Submitting Office: Omaha

☐ Being Investigated



—World-Herald Photo.

King Leaves Press Conferenec

Dr. Martin Luther King gets help with putting on his coat after a press conference at Lincoln. He later spoke to a rally. The police

officer at right is Albert Maxey, former University of Nebraska basket ball star.

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 UPI-12

(KING)

LINCOLN, NEB.--NOBEL PRIZE WINNER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID YES-
 TERDAY AMERICAN CHURCHES STILL ARE NOT TAKING A STRONG ENOUGH STAND ON
 CIVIL RIGHTS. HE SAID "11 A.M. SUNDAY MORNING IS OUR MOST SEGREGATED
 HOUR."

THE NEGRO INTEGRATION LEADER SAID CHURCHES HAVE BEEN MORE OF A
 "TAILLIGHT INSTEAD OF A HEADLIGHT." HE SAID SUNDAY SCHOOL IS "THE
 MOST SEGREGATED SCHOOL IN AMERICA."

DR. KING, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE,
 URGED PROTESTANT, JEWISH AND CATHOLIC LEADERS TO PUSH FOR RACIAL EQUAL-
 ITY THROUGH NONVIOLENT METHODS. "OPEN, AGGRESSIVE "NONVIOLENT" ACTION
 IS NEEDED," DR. KING SAID.

"NONVIOLENCE IS THE MOST POTENT WEAPON AVAILABLE TO AN OPPRESSED
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 VIOLENCE, HE SAID, THE FUTURE "WILL BE A MEANINGLESS REIGN OF OPPRES-
 SION."

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58 JAN 6 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Banquet for King Sows Controversy Among Atlantans

ATLANTA — (AP) — Some disagreement was reported among Atlanta business and civic leaders Tuesday over plans for a banquet honoring Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. for winning the Nobel Peace prize.

The Negro integration leader and president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference declined comment at his Atlanta home.

Informed sources said letters were sent out to about 125 persons several days before Christmas asking them to act as sponsors for a banquet Jan. 27 at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel.

These sources said a substantial number accepted but some persons declined and others failed to reply.

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. said that he would "extend all courtesy, consideration and cooperation in recognizing King." But, he added, "I'm not involved in any controversy."

"I have publicly congratulated King," he said, "and I think the great majority of our business leaders would agree with that."

But Robert Sommerville, president of the Atlanta Transit Co., said there is some strong feeling about the matter among some business leaders.

"It is my own feeling that it stems from the Scripto thing," he said. "Some people are quite bitter about it."

Sommerville said he favored hometown recognition "of anybody who receives a national or international award."

King joined pickets marching in front of the Scripto Manufacturing Co. plant for a brief time Dec. 1965

The union charged that all but six of the Negro employees were being paid less than white employees, and that this was discriminatory. A company official denied there was any discrimination. Negotiations have broken down, but the company has continued to operate.

Former Mayor William B. Hartsfield acknowledged that he received one of the invitations to act as a sponsor and said he expected to attend the banquet.

"Frankly I want to see my city maintain its good record of racial tolerance and understanding," he said. "I don't want to see Atlanta pointed out as a place where the Nobel Prize winner was snubbed in his home city."

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178 JAN 7 1965

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

28A

The MIAMI HERALD

Miami, Florida

Date: 12/30/64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING
Info Concerning

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Miami

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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King might be honored with dinner

Plans for a banquet to honor Martin Luther King are being pushed by some Atlantans who have expressed a desire to recognize the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

A letter, signed by Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan and Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, among others, has been circulated.

Mixed comment has been expressed by political, civic and business leaders.

The letter states "tentative plans are now underway to mark the occasion of his (King's) return from Oslo with a dinner at the Dinkler Plaza at 7 p.m., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1965."

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr., said he would extend "all courtesy, consideration and cooperation in recognizing" the Negro integration leader.

Fulton County Commission chairman Harold McCart has been quoted as saying he will attend the function, but not as a sponsor.

Robert Smumerville, president of the Atlanta Transit Co., said "there is some strong feeling" about the banquet and said he believed it stemmed from King's part as an outside party in the Scripto Inc. strike.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Page 5D
The Atlanta Times,
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 12/29/64
Edition: Georgia
Author:
Editor: LUKE GREENE
Title: CIRM

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Atlanta
☒ Being Investigated

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176 JAN 7 1965

66 JAN 7 1965

Tribute to Dr. King Disputed in Atlanta

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Dec. 28—Plans for a hometown banquet honoring Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, have brought behind-the-scenes controversy to Atlanta's leadership.

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. and William B. Hartsfield, former Mayor, have moved in forcefully but quietly to prevent any incident that would become a snub to Dr. King.

The Negro civil rights leader, a native of Atlanta, returned to this city from Montgomery in 1961 as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which has headquarters here. This year he became Georgia's first Nobel Prize winner.

Soon after the October announcement of his selection for the award, a number of

Atlanta leaders began discussing the possibility of an occasion honoring him. About 10 days ago, letters were sent to more than 100 leaders in business, education, religion, politics and civic affairs asking them to join as sponsors of a banquet on Jan. 27 at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel here.

The letters were signed by the Most Rev. Paul J. Hallinan, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Atlanta; Rabbi Jacob Rothchild, now retired; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College; and Ralph McGill published of The Atlanta Constitution.

Most of those receiving the letters have not replied, reliable sources say. A few have replied negatively, including one leading banker who strongly stated his objections.

A substantial number of those asked, however, accepted. Their names alone would be sufficient to give the occasion a stamp of approval of what might be called the moderate-liberal element of the community.

The big question has been whether the city's principal business and industrial leaders would approve. The occasion was initiated without their participation. A number of these leaders were to assemble to discuss the matter. It was understood that Mayor Allen would be present.

Calls on Both Sides

At least one highest-level bank executive was said to be making telephone calls to discourage participation. It was reported, however, that the president of one of the city's biggest companies was attempting to persuade others to unite behind the plan.

The most active participants in the controversy appeared to be the Mayor and the former Mayor, who together have helped give Atlanta a reputation for racial moderation and harmony.

In the business community, Dr. King's part in a recent strike against Scripto, Inc., an Atlanta manufacturer of pens and pencils, has been cited as an obstacle to participation.

Dr. King was in a picket line at Scripto only a few days ago to help workers complaining of racial discrimination. The company has denied any discrimination.

Just before Christmas, an agreement was apparently reached in the dispute and Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference called off

plans for a worldwide boycott of Scripto products.

Dr. King was born in Atlanta, the son of a Baptist minister. Atlanta has always been his home except while he was in school elsewhere and except for a few years as a minister and civil rights leader in Montgomery.

The letter to prospective sponsors of the dinner said:

"This is the second Nobel award that any Southerner has received. We believe it reflects on the South, and, particularly, on our state and city. It is with this pride in mind that we join in this undertaking."

William Faulkner, Mississippi novelist, won the Nobel prize for literature.

Rally Planned in Selma

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 28 (AP)—Dr. King conferred with Alabama civil rights leaders today and then turned his attention to Selma, the scene of summer racial trouble.

An associate said that Dr. King would speak at a mass meeting Saturday in Selma, where merchants and public officials have been accused of violating the Civil Rights Law.

Dr. King returned here for a meeting of Alabama staff members of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference and its affiliates.

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The Washington Daily News _____
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New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 12-29-65

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Council of Ford Local 600 Insists Hoover Apologize

DEARBORN, Mich. — The General Council of delegates of UAW Ford local 600, representing 33,000 workers, unanimously urged the removal of FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover, who had called Rev. Martin Luther King "the most notorious liar in the U.S.," unless Hoover retracts and apologizes.

This followed similar action taken a week earlier by the local's executive board.

Detroit ministers and labor leaders several weeks ago adopted a statement joining in the demand that Hoover resign or retract the lie about Rev. King.

Al Wilson, recording secretary of the Ford local, brought the statement before the Ford workers, who through their shop leaders passed it unanimously.

Churches and community groups have also passed it and sent it to President Johnson.

b7(c)

*See [unclear]
 [unclear]
 [unclear]*

*M.A. Jones
 [unclear]*

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 NOT RECORDED
 176 JAN 7 1965

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 12/27/64

68 JAN 7 1965

100 106670

LETTER SENT TO DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

THE RECIPIENT OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARD...

St. Luke 2: 8 to 14.

Rev. Martin Luther King, Atlanta, Ga. Wash., D.C., Dec. 22, 1964
Dear Dr. King:

I am writing you because of the feud which has arisen between you and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover—the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who has the responsibility of investigating and reporting to the Department of Justice all violations pertaining to law and order of our government—and you, the leader of The Southern Christian Leadership Conference which is one of the greatest organizations to be formed in the latter days of the Christian era.

This feud has upset the minds of the people of our nation. It has brought reproach to the door of two great men, yourself and Mr. Hoover, by your charge against him of being unfaithful to his trust and he branding you as a notorious liar for making such a statement.

Both of you have received honors and awards from two of the highest esteemed associations in the world. These immortalize the works of leaders that inspiration may be given to others and to the unborn youth who might aspire to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Hoover and you.

Mr. Hoover was the recipient of the "Sword of Loyola" award for his faithful and loyal service to our government. You received the Nobel Peace Prize for being the outstanding peacemaker in our nation today. This exalts you.

The situation has led me to seek to find how this misunderstanding came about between Mr. Hoover and you. Experience has taught that unless this wound is healed, which has been caused by misunderstanding, the unity of the people of our nation will be affected. I took it upon myself to investigate the charges made by you against Mr. Hoover's organization, the F.B.I. not being faithful to their trust because they failed to arrest and bring to justice the violators of the Civil Rights Law.

In my investigation I found that the duty of maintaining law and order in the civil rights demonstrations, in preserving the peace and protecting life and property, is the primary responsibility of local and state law enforcement agencies; that the F.B.I. is solely an investigating agency as distinguished from a peace officer or police agency, and is without authority to maintain peace or provide protection.

Also, it is the duty of the F.B.I. to furnish factual data to the Department of Justice so that a determination can be made as to whether or not there is any basis for Federal action under the Civil Rights statute.

We found that in the fiscal year of 1960 the F.B.I. handled 1,398 civil rights cases; in 1963 the number increased to 2,692; in 1964 they increased to 3,340. These were not just reported cases, but cases actually investigated personally by agents of the F.B.I. and their findings turned over to Department of Justice.

We found that under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 the Attorney General of the United States was empowered to institute civil rights actions which seek injunctive relief against racial discrimination and intimidation in voting. And that up to this date the F.B.I. has conducted investigations under these acts in 168 counties in six southern states, resulting in 67 suits which have been filed. These were in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina. As a result of these suits, based on F.B.I. investigation into discrimination and intimidation in voting, many thousands of previously disenfranchised negro citizens have been able to register for voting.

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176 JAN 6 1965

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News 12 _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 12-24-64

son, Miss. on July 23, 1964 of ~~two~~ white civil rights workers accompanied by a young negro, was investigated by the F.B.I. and identified a Klansman as having struck one of the victims with a club. The results of the F.B.I.'s investigation was turned over to local authorities and the subject pleaded guilty and received a fine of \$50 on June 25, 1964.

In Itta Bena, Miss. three voter registration workers were intimidated and one was assaulted. F.B.I. agents arrested three local white men the following day for violation of the Federal Civil Rights Statute. The Federal Grand Jury at Oxford, Miss. failed to indict the men on July 17, 1964 although the intimidation and identities of the men were clearly established.

Our investigation showed that after the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which became effective July 2, 1964, that as a result of the extensive F.B.I. investigation a Federal Court in Atlanta, Ga. found the act constitutional and enjoined the Pickwick Restaurant and The Heart of Atlanta Motel from racial discrimination. Suits have been filed against restaurants and motels in Florida and restaurants in Alabama which have discriminated. A Federal suit is pending which seeks to restrain the mayor of Greenwood, Miss., and other public officials, from interfering with negroes to attend a theater, and for failing to provide adequate police protection in the operation of a theater.

On July 23, 1964 Willie Amon Belk, his son Jimmy Allen Belk, and Sam Allen Shaffer, Jr. were arrested by F.B.I. agents at Greenwood, Miss. on charges of conspiring to violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The arrests followed an immediate and an extensive investigation concerning the beating of Silas McGhee on July 16, 1964. The subjects were charged with conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate McGhee, a negro in the free exercise of his right to full and equal enjoyment of a public accommodation, the Leflore Theatre in Greenwood. It is expected that this case will be presented to the Federal Grand Jury the first of the year.

In connection with the School segregation matters, we found that the F.B.I. investigated the desegregation of public schools in 18 spots in Southern states during August and September, 1964. Plans or activities of Klan and other Hate groups, which might have interfered with the desegregation, or which might have resulted in violence, were investigated and determined. The F.B.I. maintained liaison with local authorities responsible for the preservation of order and furnished information concerning possible Klan interference.

The F.B.I. continued an all-out investigation of the disappearance of Michael Schwerner and two civil rights workers in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Miss. on June 21, 1964. The victim's burned-out car was located by F.B.I. agents on June 23, 1964. The bodies of the three murdered men were found in an earthen dam on August 4, 1964. Arising out of this investigation, the F.B.I. established other civil rights violations, and on Oct. 3 a special Federal Grand Jury returned indictments against Sheriff Law-

rence Andrew Rainey and three other local enforcement officers and a former sheriff of Neshoba county, Miss. All five subjects were arrested by the F.B.I. agents and are waiting charges of police brutality, charges not connected with the murders, as well as other possible civil rights violations in Neshoba county. In the case of the murder of Medgar Evers, who was a field secretary for the N.A.A.C.P., on June 12, 1963, based on an F.B.I. investigation was traced to Byran de la Beckwith the rifle of the local authorities received as the suspect murder weapon.

On July 11, 1964 Lieut. Col. Lemuel A. Penn was murdered near Colbert, Ga. As a result of the F.B.I. investigation four people were arrested by agents on Aug. 6. Complete details of this investigation was made available to the State for prosecution of the subjects on murder charges. Two were acquitted in a local court on Sept. 4, one has been dismissed, and the fourth, still under indictment for murder has not been tried in local court.

On Oct. 24, 1964 indictments were returned by the Grand Jury at Athens, Ga. charging six men with conspiracy to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate negro citizens in the free exercise of their enjoyment of rights and privileges secured them by the Constitution. They were Denver Willis Phillips, George Hampton Turner, Herbert Guest, Cecil William Myers, Joseph Howard Sims and James S. Lackey. Guest, Lackey, Myers and Sims were the four men arrested by F.B.I. in connection with the murder of Col. Penn. The trial is not expected to begin until Jan.-Feb., 1965.

Iona Godfrey, negro of Jacksonville, Fla., the bombing occurring Feb. 16, 1964. Godfrey's 6-year old son was attending a white school under a Federal Court order. Ros [redacted] pleaded guilty to obstructing a [redacted] and on April 17 was sentenced to seven years in prison by the U.S. District Court. Five other Klansmen, who allegedly were involved in the bombing were arrested by the F.B.I. agents.

Intensive investigation by the F.B.I. in connection with the state and county law enforcement officers, resulted in the arrest of eleven suspects between Oct. 1 and 5, 1964, following a series of bombings in the Macomb, Miss. area which took place from June to September, 1964. Charges were filed by local officers under a state statute which provides a death penalty for the unlawful use of explosives. Ten of those arrested were indicted by a Pike County, Miss. Grand Jury. On Oct. 24 nine white men appeared before a Circuit Court, Judge W. H. Watkins, presiding at Magnolia in connection with charges they were involved in the bombing of three negro homes at McComb, Miss. The nine pleaded guilty, and Nolo Contendere. After giving the nine defendants a half hour lecture Judge Watkins suspended their sentence and placed them on probation. Judge Watkins, who was appointed to the bench by former Governor Ross Barnett cited the defendants "youth" and "good families" in taking this action. He stated that in committing these crimes they had been "unduly provoked and undoubtedly ill advised." Four of the bombers were 44, 38, 36 and 35.

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Dr. King, I question if Mr. Hoover and his aides knew the reason for your charges about the pursuit of violations of the Civil Rights Act which endangers the lives of negroes in the South. And which keeps them in fear and terror constantly. The answer is that the F.B.I. sought to have a conference with you, but could not obtain an audience so the functions of the F.B.I. could be made plain to you so any suspicion might not arise between your office and the F.B.I.

Under these circumstances, you being the recipient of the famous Nobel Prize which brands you as the Prince of Peacemakers among men of this day, portraying the image of Christ, I suggest that you apologize to Mr. Hoover for your suspicious remarks when you branded the F.B.I. as not being impartial to the duties they have sworn to perform.

Your statement based on suspicion only was a grave error on your part we feel. And Mr. Hoover, knowing of the strenuous efforts that had been put forth by his department to do all in their power to bring every violator of Civil Rights to justice, was provoked to call you a notorious liar.

The bible says offenses will come. St. Luke 17:1. It reads, "They said He unto His disciples, 'It is impossible but that offense will come. But woe unto him through whom they come'."

We feel that if you apologize to Mr. Hoover and the thirteen thousand F.B.I. agents it will be Mr. Hoover's duty to accept and to apologize to you. And that you cooperate with and aid the F.B.I. concerning the injurious plans and programs discovered through his investigations. Then suspicions that may rise never again will cause a misunderstanding between you and him.

And that you and he bury the hatchet that could result in America's downfall. We base our appeal to you on Mr. Hoover's closing remarks when receiving the SWORD OF LOYOLA in Chicago recently. He said, "America stands at the crossroads of destiny in which we shall all finally stand or fall together. Though we contest with utter vigor for the prevalence of whatever attitudes and policies may possess our souls, may we ever remember that we finally must be all for one and one for all against the vicissitudes of fortune, and perhaps against the world. Man is blessed with the liberty to choose between opposing factors—between action and inaction—between good and evil—between God and the Devil. Surely our immediate situation requires an endeavor by man to raise himself above ordinary standards to a higher degree of achievement. As Americans we should learn to trust God—to know His teachings and to live in His ways. This IS truly a time for decision."

—A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. Speaking in modern day language, a little yeast pregnates a whole pan of dough.

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The Wall Street Journal _____

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People's World 14 _____

Date _____

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We found that in recent months a case involving the assault in Jackson, Miss. on July 23, 1964 on two white civil rights workers accompanied by a young negro, was investigated by the F.B.I. and identified a local Klansman as having struck one of the victims with a club. The results of the F.B.I.'s investigation was turned over to local authorities and the subject pleaded guilty and received a fine of \$50 on June 25, 1964.

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F.B.I. investigators established that William Sterling Rosencranz, Jr. a 39-year-old Klansman, had participated in the bombing of the home of Iona Godfrey, negro of Jacksonville, Fla., the bombing occurring Feb. 16, 1964. Godfrey's 6-year-old son was attending a white school under a Federal Court order. Rosencranz pleaded guilty to obstructing a court order and on April 17 was sentenced to seven years in prison by the U.S. District Court. Five other Klansmen, who allegedly were involved in the bombing were arrested by the F.B.I. agents.

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—A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. Speaking in modern day language, a little yeast pregnates a whole pan of dough.

Yours respectfully In the Service of God and Country,

ELDER L. S. MICHAUX, President, Gospel Spreading Association

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rev. King Criticizes Negroes Who Rioted

LONDON (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King criticized American Negro violence Wednesday night. He said the great majority of Negroes had stayed aloof from the integrationist riots of last summer in U.S. cities.

"These riots," he said on a British television program, "represented the desperate outpourings of people who have come to feel there was no other way out."

The American Negro civil rights leader recorded the interview earlier this month while traveling to Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

CALLED FUTILITY

Asked about the summer riots in New York's Harlem and in other American cities, King said most Negroes did not take part in them and added:

"I would say that the vast majority of Negroes recognized the futility of violence."

King said the big civil rights march on Washington in 1963 was not followed up with a program that could satisfy American Negroes. This, he said, gave extremist leaders a chance to come in.

WANTS NON-VIOLENCE

"The great gains we made in our struggle over the last few years have come through non-violence, and I can see nothing

more detrimental than the turn to violence."

Those who favored violence against the Negroes would be happy to find Negroes resorting to violence, King said, "because they know they can wipe out a number of innocent Negroes in the process."

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Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
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Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 9
The Atlanta
Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 12/24/64

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: EUGENE PATTERSON

Title: CIRM

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Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

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Apology to FBI Asked of King

Elder L. S. Michaux of Washington, president of the Gospel Spreading Association, urged the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King yesterday to apologize to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as the first step toward ending their misunderstanding over civil rights.

Mr. Michaux wrote Dr. King that an exchange of apologies would clear the air and help the civil rights movement. The dispute arose when Dr. King reportedly complained that the FBI was failing to handle civil rights crimes in the South vigorously enough and Hoover then called Dr. King "the most notorious liar in the country."

"We feel," said Mr. Michaux in his letter, "that if you apologize to Mr. Hoover and the 13,000 FBI agents, it will be Mr. Hoover's duty to accept and apologize to you."

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 The National Observer _____
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Gandy ☒

UPI-95

(RELEASE AT 3:45 P.M., EST)

(KING)
LONDON--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER, SAID TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES COULD HAVE A NEGRO PRESIDENT IN 25 YEARS OR LESS.

(KING MADE THE REMARK IN AN INTERVIEW OVER THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY'S PROGRAM, "ENCOUNTER." IT WAS RECORDED EARLIER THIS MONTH WHEN KING PASSED THROUGH BRITAIN EN ROUTE TO NORWAY TO RECEIVE HIS NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR 1964.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER WAS ASKED WHETHER HE CONSIDERED REALISTIC A SUGGESTION BY SEN.-ELECT ROBERT F. KENNEDY, D-N.Y., THAT IT MIGHT BE POSSIBLE FOR THE UNITED STATES TO HAVE A NEGRO PRESIDENT WITHIN 40 YEARS.

"I'VE SEEN LEVELS OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AND CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN MOST SURPRISING," KING SAID.

"SO, ON THE BASIS OF THIS, I THINK WE MAY BE ABLE TO GET A NEGRO PRESIDENT IN LESS THAN 40 YEARS. I WOULD THINK THAT THIS COULD COME IN 25 YEARS OR LESS."

KING SAID, HOWEVER THAT WHILE THERE WERE NEGROES WHO QUALIFY TO BE PRESIDENT, "WE DO KNOW THAT THERE ARE CERTAIN PROBLEMS AND PREJUDICES AND MORES IN OUR SOCIETY WHICH MAKE IT DIFFICULT NOW."

HE WAS ASKED WHETHER THE YOUNGER NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD FOLLOW THE PATH OF NON-VIOLENCE IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS DRIVE.

"THE GREAT GAINS THAT WE HAVE

MADE IN OUR STRUGGLE OVER THE LAST FEW YEARS HAVE COME THROUGH NON-VIOLENCE AND I CAN SEE NOTHING MORE DETRIMENTAL THAN TO TURN TO VIOLENCE," KING SAID.

"THE BULL CONNORS OF OUR NATION WOULD BE VERY HAPPY TO FIND NEGROES RESORTING TO VIOLENCE IN THE PROCESS," HE ADDED IN A REFERENCE TO THE POLICE COMMISSIONER OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA. "WHY? BECAUSE...THEY HAVE THE INSTRUMENTS AND THE WEAPONS AND THEY WOULD BE VERY HAPPY TO FIND NEGROES IN THE PROCESS."

"BUT THE THING THAT THEY DON'T UNDERSTAND AND THAT THEY CANNOT HARNESS IS AN EFFECTIVE, MILITANT MASS NON-VIOLENCE MOVEMENT THAT IS JUST AS MILITANT AS A VIOLENT MOVEMENT, BUT IN THE PROCESS DOES NOT TURN TO VIOLENCE OR HATRED."

12/23--GE156P

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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"A WAY OF LIFE"

King Insists on Nonviolence

NEW YORK (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s commitment to the nonviolence he espouses in civil rights leadership is so deep that "I don't think I would fight in self-defense," he says.

Replying to questions in the current issue of Redbook magazine, the Nobel Peace Prize-winner said:

"I am committed to nonviolence absolutely, not merely as a technique or a passing strategy, but as a way of life."

"No Longer a Choice"

The questions dealt with peace and King said, "Certainly in a day when guided ballistic missiles are dashing through outer space, no nation can really win a war if it becomes a world war; and in this sense it is no longer a choice between violence and nonviolence, but ultimately it will be nonviolence or nonexistence."

"In short, there must be peaceful coexistence or there will be coannihilation."

The world's religions must stop fighting among themselves

if peace is to be attained, King said, noting that "some of the most tragic wars in the world have been religious wars."

He chided some religious leaders for paying mere lip service to the ideals of peace and good will which the great religions teach.

"We must face the shameful fact that all too many religious people have been religious in the creeds but not enough in their deeds."

"If religious institutions had really been true to their creeds all along—to the demand for justice, the demand for peace—then we would have peace and justice."

Asked what he would do to bring about world peace if he had omnipotent powers, King replied that he would strengthen the United Nations, seek a permanent nuclear test ban and universal disarmament, and establish a world police force.

"I am not all an anarchist; I believe in the intelligent use of police power, and I don't think man will ever come to the point

where we will not need some checks."

Backs World Government

He also suggested formation of a world government because of the "oneness of mankind and the geographical oneness of the world."

"There can be a world government where diversity exists, and this would lessen many tensions that we face today; and it would also enable everybody to understand that we are clothed in a single garment of destiny, and whatever affects one nation directly in the world, indirectly affects all."

b7(c) [Redacted]

NOT RECORDED
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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

File
 100-166670

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Brown
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How Now, Dr. King?

By William F. Buckley Jr.



IF we are henceforward to treat Martin Luther King as a saint, which is in some respects o.k. by me, I do believe he should try very hard to act like one. And therein lies a story.

To begin with, let everyone, whatever his feelings about the techniques or the direction of the civil rights movement, agree that a leader of that movement should long since have been nominated, anointed, and crowned. This has now happened. Martin Luther King is it—so high is he risen, that little men cannot reach up to depose him.

He has fought his way free of those conventional rivalries which make of so many leaders nine parts politician, one part statesman, because they fear always for their security. His triumphal tour of Europe, culminating in a royal reception in New York City, marks him as the Number One man of his movement.

He has kingly prerogatives now, and it is unlikely, for so long as the aura lasts, that representatives within his own movement can successfully defy him. Which means that, as minister plenipotentiary for the civil rights movement, we have at last someone to deal with who doesn't feel the day-to-day pressures of the inflamed caucus which will unseat him the moment another man comes on the scene with more galvanic rhetoric, to urge Freedom Sooner than Now, by means more drastically revolutionary than those that are associated with the methods of Dr. King.

Having then agreed that he is the leader, the community must gently remind Dr. King that with his prerogatives go certain responsibilities, and that as far as the latter are concerned, he is—how should one address a potentate?—well, in arrears, here and there.

It is nothing less than staggering that Dr. King should have traveled all over Europe, taking any number of occasions—in

between exhortations to goodness and the fraternity of black and white—not only to recommend that the white men be removed from the Congo, but to fail to criticize the historical barbarities of the rebel government there, whose act-of-the-week was the raping of a 60-year-old nun, and the cannibalizing of a half dozen people—because they were white. But not a word from Dr. King.

This is not, one fears, because he was momentarily mesmerized by the grandeur of his estate, there; there is a genealogy there of a disturbing kind: the support he has given to Adam Clayton Powell Jr., or the rapture he showed for the tyrant Ben Bella.

Last week Adlai Stevenson, the liberal's liberal, cried almost openly in frustration in the United Nations at the invincible opacity of the Africans who roared out their protests against the rescue mission of the Belgians and the Americans—even while America's most prominent citizen of the week was careening around Europe praising the brotherhood of man and, by his silence, tacitly acquiescing in the hideous racism of the Congo rebels.

I mean, someone—Lyndon Johnson, ideally; in his absence, the lords spiritual of American opinion—should take Martin Luther King seriously enough to say to him, face to face:

Reverend, you have been cast by Providence into a position of signal responsibility. Your fame and your prestige reside in your having successfully convinced the Moral Establishment that you are a good man. We don't expect that, in return for the Establishment's favor, you will become an Uncle Tom. But we do expect that for so long as we agree that you will be the reliquary for the world's inter-racial conscience, you will say something relevant now and then about the persecution of people ever if they aren't Negroes.

Is it a deal, Reverend? If so, maybe we can go a long way together to make a better world. If not, kindly remember that the Nobel Committee is not a court of canonization, that it is merely one of those riches of this world which in your sermons you have so rightly disdained as of ephemeral importance.

Washington Daily News
 December 22, 1964

100-106670-A

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Foray

b7(c)

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 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
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 People's World _____
 Date _____

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 176 JAN 6 1965

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sainthood For M.L. King Carries Responsibilities

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ABOVE THE MOB

Because the civil rights movement has suffered from the same dangers that have afflicted the labor union movement in America for a generation; the great competition for positions of eminence which tend to be won either through the gross manipulation of power, or through bigger and better demagoguery.

Dr. Martin Luther King has kingly prerogatives now, and it is unlikely, for so long as the aura lasts, that representatives within his own movement can successfully defy him. Which means that, as minister plenipotentiary for the civil rights movement, we have at last some one to deal with who doesn't feel the day-to-day pressures of the inflamed caucus which will unseat him the moment another man comes on the scene with more galvanic rhetoric, to urge Freedom Sooner than Now, by means more drastically revolutionary than those that are associated with the methods of Dr. King.

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Mr. King
Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 10

b7(c)

Jackson Daily News

Jackson

12-22-64

Date: Daily

Edition:

Author: WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY

Editor: JAMES M. WARD

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

or

Classification: 157-301

Submitting Office: Jackson

☐ Being Investigated

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1965

potentate?—well, in arrears,
~~here and there.~~

Is it safe to say that Dr. King, who preaches the sovereignty of morals, and the over-weening necessity of non-violence, has hardly been consistent? It might even be fair to say that if there exists a man in public life in America who has demonstrated a profounder ignorance of the place of morality outside the United States he deserves the attention of any scientists who might wish to qualify for a Nobel prize for identifying a human being in whom a perfect state of moral weightlessness is discovered.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

Rev. King's Responsibility

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100-106670
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37 JAN 5 1965

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

30 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Calif.

Date: 12-22-64
Edition: Final
Author: Wm. F. Buckley, Jr.
Editor: Edmund J. Dooley
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SF

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 Rosen ☒ _____
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 Tavel _____
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 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

What Manner of Man

A biography of
 Martin Luther King, Jr.)

This is the book that readers of all faiths and creeds, races, colors and nationalities have been waiting for. An exciting biographical study of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the man whose dynamic philosophy of nonviolence has captured the imagination of the world. Written with depth and insight by Lerone Bennett, Jr., author of *Before the Mayflower* and *The Negro Mood*.



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 The New York Times *11* _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
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 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

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DEC 20 1964

REC-57

MY VIEW

Martin Luther King Goes to Oslo
By Benjamin E. Mays

Before these lines are printed in The Courier, Martin Luther King Jr. will have received the Nobel Peace Award for 1964; the third Negro to receive the award; the second Negro American to receive it; the thirteenth American; and the first Southerner to be so honored.

It was a happy day when, on Dec. 3, some 200 of us went to the airport to see Dr. and Mrs. King off. His brother, the Abernathys, Dr. King's secretary and others were accompanying the Kings to Oslo. The next day, the Rev. and Mrs. Martin Luther King Sr. and their daughter, Christine, were to leave for Oslo, also. The radio man, TV cameras and reporters were all there.



Mr. Mays

Of course, Morehouse College was represented — two quartets and many more Morehouse men. We sang "M.L., we love you," "He is a jolly good fellow," and we almost lifted the ceiling from the Atlanta airport when we sang "Dear Old Morehouse." The hymn never sounded better as we sang it to the most widely known Morehouse graduate and, as history will say, to one of the truly great men of this century. They boarded the Delta jet and we waved goodbye to the Nobel Peace Prize winner of 1964.

Dr. King is to receive his award in Oslo, Norway, on the 68th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel. The famed Swedish inventor's will instituted the various awards to those who "have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind."

While Dr. King was leaving for Oslo, Senator Talmadge was praising J. Edgar Hoover for calling Martin Luther King the most "notorious liar in the country." The Senator said Hoover "should get some kind of medal for bravery above and beyond the call of duty." The Senator is further quoted as saying, "It's not often today that officials in Washington stand up and dispute the word of such a high and mighty personage as the winner of an international peace prize."

Mr. Hoover's statement and the Senator's statement simply serve to increase Dr. King's stature in this country and abroad. When Mr. Hoover picks out Martin Luther King among 180,000,000 and says King stands at the top as the most notorious liar, Dr. King gets the sympathy of all fair-minded people. It is people like the Montgomery city officials, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Senator Talmadge who keep Dr. King growing in stature in the thinking of many people.

Once a man gets into the limelight, he is a convenient target for one to shoot at. One way to get publicity and notoriety is to criticize an important person. And yet, J. Edgar Hoover has made his reputation. He is about 70. If he has not made it now, he won't make it. Senator Talmadge has made his. They have nothing to gain by their lambasting Mr. King, and he has nothing to lose. So maybe nobody is hurt, after all. The press and the radio had something to publish and broadcast.

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64 JAN 13 1965

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THE NEW YORK COURIER
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
DECEMBER 19, 1964

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THE NEW YORK COURIER
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
DECEMBER 19, 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rev. King Returns with Nobel After Meeting with President

By DICK HEBERT

Dr. Martin Luther King arrived back in Atlanta Friday night with his Nobel Peace Prize and a report on a talk with President Lyndon B. Johnson.

King said he asked the President to give Negroes a voice in the leadership here of the anti-poverty program and support in voter registration.

The Rev. Mr. King arrived here aboard New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's private plane, the "Wayfarer," a twin-engine turbo-prop, following a private luncheon with Rockefeller and what he termed a "very fruitful and friendly" discussion with President Johnson.

In Atlanta, King was greeted by top leadership in the Negro community and pledged that his first venture out of Atlanta would be to Alabama "very soon" for a voter-registration drive.

He said that in Washington he went in to talk to the President

for 20 minutes but that their conversation stretched to "45 minutes or an hour" and touched on federal judge appointments, lifting of racial barriers in voting "everywhere," the anti-poverty program and "total" implementation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

King's return from Oslo, Norway, where he was awarded the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize, also included a tumultuous welcome Thursday in New York, where he was given the city's highest award, the Gold Medal of Honor, and where Vice President-elect Hubert H. Humphrey honored him "on behalf of the American people."

His White House call Friday followed a custom of past Peace Prize winners. King said he told Johnson he is anxious to see all racial barriers removed from voting and that Johnson "made it clear his administration is determined to make this a reality."

King said main targets in

voter drives will be Mississippi and Alabama. He said he told Johnson that Negroes are interested in the anti-poverty program and want representation in its leadership at the local level, where it is implemented. He said "no names were dropped."

In discussing the Civil Rights Act, King said he told Johnson it would never be fully implemented in the South until "better judges are appointed." He said Johnson was "very concerned" about upcoming judge-ship appointments.

King said he has been "standing on a mountaintop these last few days" and now will "come back down to the valley of problems," including a look at the Negro workers' strike against Atlanta's Scripto, Inc., for what strikers call racially biased wage agreements.

"More and more the civil rights movement must identify itself more closely with the forces of labor," King said.

Among those greeting King was state Sen. Leroy Johnson, who said he was asked by Gov. Carl Sanders to represent him personally with a message of "congratulations and best wishes."

King's peace prize includes \$54,000. He said he will put \$25,000 into a fund for furthering "non-violent education," give \$17,000 to the Unity Council of Civil Rights Organizations, and give the remaining \$12,000 to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which he is president.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

Page 3

The Atlanta Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 12/19/64

Edition: Morning

Author: DICK HEBERT

Editor: EUGENE PATTERSON

Title: CIRM

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

100-106670-A
NOT RECORDED
176 JAN 6 1965

66 JAN 7 1965

File 100-106670



Associated Press Wirephoto
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING (L) HOLDS CASE CONTAINING NOBEL PEACE PRIZE
Making Presentation Was Gunnar Jahn (R), Chairman of Norwegian Parliament's Nobel Panel

King Resuming Rights Drive, Aims Action at Mississippi

Meets Today
With Rocky

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King swings back into his civil rights crusade today on the crest of New York's official honor and acclaim for his efforts to achieve peaceful integration.

The Nobel Peace Prize-winner was to lunch with Gov. Rockefeller here leaving later today for his Atlanta home where he will map plans for a renewed Negro voter registration drive, an economic boycott of Mississippi and opposition to seating Mississippi's Congressional delegation.

Dr. King revealed these future plans yesterday as he received the city's Gold Medalion of Honor from Mayor Wagner and was praised by Vice President-elect Hubert H. Humphrey as one of the leaders most responsible for breaking "the power of racism in America."

10,000 SALUTE

Mr. Humphrey's statement before a cheering crowd of 10,000 persons came late last night at a salute to Dr. King at the 369th Artillery Armory, 5th ave. and 142d st., in Harlem. Gov. Rockefeller and Mayor Wagner also were present.

Speaking of segregationists, Mr. Humphrey said:

"That little handful . . . is no



Mr. Humphrey greets Happy Rockefeller as the Governor stands by her side.

Journal-American Photos by John Deane

longer a meaningful power in the American community . . . they are clearly the rear-guard of the defeated past."

He stressed Dr. King's philosophy of non-violence and his "dream" of a "community at peace with itself," and remarked, "on behalf of the American people, I want to pay tribute to your wisdom, patience and leadership."

Mr. Rockefeller spoke of Dr. King's "courage to love" despite "dangers and aspersions."

Mayor Wagner, making his

third address of the day about Dr. King, welcomed him as "an adopted son of New York" and "hero of the struggle for justice in ways of peace."

Before he began a 35-minute talk that closed the evening, Dr. King was given, in the name of the city, a life-size, stone copy of the Durer masterpiece, "Praying Hands."

There were 15 speakers at the armory rally, planned as a "community salute" by 30 Harlem Protestant, Catholic, civic, business, professional, labor and fraternal organizations.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
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107 JAN 10 1965

DEC 8 1964



REV. KING AND VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT HUMPHREY.
Attending a Tribute for the Nobel Peace Prize Winner . . .

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DR. KING AWARDED A CITY MEDALLION

He Is Welcomed Back From
Europe by the Mayor

By ROBERT ALDEN

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., returning from Europe after having received the Nobel Peace Prize, received the full honors of the city yesterday.

"This city has officially welcomed many world-renowned figures," Mayor Wagner said at a City Hall ceremony. "I can think of none who has won a more lasting place in the moral epic of America. New York is proud of you, Dr. King."

Vice President-elect Hubert Humphrey and Governor Rockefeller joined in welcoming the civil rights leader back to the country.

Chamber Is Packed

Addressing a crowd that packed every corner of the City Council Chamber and overflowed into the corridors of City Hall, Dr. King, in a deep voice and measured tones, said: "I am returning with a deeper conviction that nonviolence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our time—the need for men to end the oppression and violence of racial persecution, destructive poverty and war without resorting to violence and oppression."

"Yes, our souls have been tried in the cold and bitter Valley Forges of the Deep South, and black and white together, we have met the test. We shall overcome."

The audience, which included Dr. King's mother and father, rose and cheered Dr. King with the kind of roar not often heard in the gilded chamber.

Medallion of Honor

Mayor Wagner gave to Dr. King the Medallion of Honor of the City of New York, the city's highest award for a visitor, except for the Medal of Honor, which only heads of state can receive.

Dr. King slipped the medal into the right flap pocket of his dark-blue suit. In the left inside pocket of his jacket was the small, yellow check of the Nobel Prize Committee, made out for 273,000 Swedish kroner (\$54,600).

Later, Dr. King, who had previously announced that he would donate his entire prize to the civil rights movement, specified how he would disburse the money.

The Unity Council, which includes the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund, the National Council of Negro Women, the National Urban League and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, will receive \$17,000.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which Dr. King is president, will receive \$12,000.

Fund for Education

The balance of \$25,600, he said, will be put in a special fund for the furtherance of education in nonviolence.

At an afternoon press conference, Dr. King said he had been "greatly humbled" by his trip to Oslo, Norway.

"The response to our cause in London, Stockholm and Paris, as well as in Oslo, was far beyond imagination," he said. "These great world capitals look upon racism in this nation with horror and revulsion, but also with a certain amount of hope that Americans can solve this problem and point the way to the rest of the world."

Dr. King said that he would call on the House of Representatives to refuse to seat the entire Mississippi delegation on Jan. 4.

Speaking into a battery of 19 microphones and 14 motion picture and television cameras, he said that an act passed on Feb. 23, 1870, readmitting Mississippi to representation in the Congress after the Civil War, stipulated that all citizens 21 years old or more, who have resided in the state for six months or more and who are neither convicts or insane, be allowed to vote freely.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

37 NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 12/18/64
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: ROBERT ALDEN
Editor: CLIFTON DANIEL
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: NY-C
or

Classification: BU 100-10667

Submitting Office: NY

☒ Being Investigated

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NOT RECORDED
42 JAN 5 1965

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The civil rights leader went on: "Mississippi has deliberately and repeatedly ignored this solemn pact with the nation for more than 50 years and maintained seats to which she is not entitled in an indifferent Congress. These members will be challenged on the opening day of Congress."

Economic Boycott

An economic boycott of goods made in Mississippi is being planned, Dr. King said. His staff is making a list of the products to be blacklisted in a campaign that he said would "summon all people of goodwill across our country into active participation in the struggle for justice and human dignity in this nation."

His brow beaded with perspiration from four floodlights in the room at the Waldorf-Astoria where the news conference took place, Dr. King said with earnestness that, if all else failed, "a major confrontation," involving massive civil disobedience, might be necessary in Mississippi.

In the early evening Dr. King, accompanied by his wife, who was by his side throughout the day, was guest of honor at a cocktail party sponsored by the city at the Waldorf. Vice President-elect Humphrey was among the 400 guests.

A gathering of 8,000 persons met later to salute Dr. King at the 369th Artillery Armory, Fifth Avenue and 142d Street. Governor Rockefeller and many leaders of the civil rights movement were among the guests.

Mr. Humphrey told a responsive audience: "We have broken the power of racism in our American society. We have put into retreat the rear guard of a defeated past."



The New York Times

HONORED BY THE CITY: The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. speaking at City Hall reception yesterday. Dr. King was recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Others

are, from left: Dr. King's mother; Richard C. Patterson Jr., the city's official greeter; Mayor Wagner and Mrs. King. Dr. King was awarded the city's Medallion of Honor.

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UPI-211

(KING)

NEW YORK--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HE WOULD KEEP A PLEDGE MADE EARLIER AND DONATE HIS \$54,000 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARD MONEY TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

IN A NEWS CONFERENCE AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL, KING SAID \$17,000 WILL BE GIVEN TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS WHICH COMPROMISE THE UNITY COUNCIL. THESE INCLUDE CORE, NAACP, NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, AND THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE.

HE SAID \$12,000 WILL BE GIVEN TO THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, OF WHICH HE IS PRESIDENT, AND THE BALANCE OF ABOUT \$25,000 WILL BE PLACED IN A FUND TO FURTHER EDUCATION IN NON-VIOLENT TECHNIQUES.

ASKED WHAT IMPACT HIS HAVING RECEIVED THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WOULD HAVE ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, KING DECLARED:

"I THINK IT GIVES US TANGIBLE EVIDENCE THAT WE HAVE THE ROLLING TIDE OF WORLD OPINION ON THE SIDE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT."

KING ALSO SAID HIS ORGANIZATION IS PRESENTLY STUDYING FIRMS AND PRODUCTS "TO CONSIDER CALLING FOR A NATIONWIDE BOYCOTT OF MISSISSIPPI PRODUCTS THAT WOULD SUMMON ALL PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL ACROSS OUR COUNTRY INTO ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE AND HUMAN DIGNITY IN THIS NATION."

HE SAID, HOWEVER, "THERE IS MORE IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE CONGRESS TO SPEAK OUT IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS IN A WAY THAT WOULD REMEDY THAT ROOT CAUSE OF MISSISSIPPI'S INJUSTICES."

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City Pays a Tribute To Dr. King Today

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who a week ago received the Nobel Peace Prize at Oslo for his non-violent fight for civil rights, flew in to Kennedy Airport last night to receive honors today from the City of New York.

Returning with him were his wife, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Luther King, and his brother, the Rev. A. D. King. A police motorcade escorted them to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Another motorcade will escort Dr. King and his kin from the hotel at 11:40 A.M. today to City Hall, via the East River Drive for a noontime arrival. Mayor Wagner will accompany

Dr. King to the Board of Estimate chamber for presentation of the city's Medal of Honor. At 6 P.M., the Mayor will host a dinner reception for him and 400 guests in the Empire Room of the Waldorf and will give Dr. King a desk set bearing the city seal.

Afterward, Dr. King will go to the 369th Regiment Armory, 142d St. and Fifth Ave., to attend a

ceremony organized in his honor by New York's Negro community. Speakers there will include Vice President-elect Hubert Humphrey, Gov. Rockefeller, Mayor Wagner and civil rights leaders Roy Wilkins, James Farmer and A. Philip Randolph.

Tomorrow Dr. King will lunch with Gov. Rockefeller before leaving for Atlanta.

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 The National Observer _____
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City Will Do Honor To Dr. King Today

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who a week ago received the Nobel Peace Prize at Oslo for his non-violent fight for civil rights, flew in to Kennedy Airport last night to receive honors today from the City of New York.

Returning with him were his wife, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Luther King, and his brother, the Rev. A. D. King. A police motorcade escorted them to the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Humphrey to Speak

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James Farmer

James Farmer

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REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING
A New York City Fanfare for Him Today

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UPI-67

(BOYCOTT)

ST. LOUIS, MO.--ST. LOUIS TEAMSTER PRESIDENT HAROLD J. GIBBONS HAS SENT A TELEGRAM TO THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., TELLING HIM NO MATERIALS OR SERVICES FROM MISSISSIPPI WILL BE USED IN A \$20 MILLION UNION HOUSING DEVELOPMENT.

GIBBONS TOLD THE REV. DR. KING YESTERDAY THAT HE WAS IN SUPPORT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER'S REQUEST FOR A BOYCOTT OF MISSISSIPPI GOODS. GIBBONS CALLED IT A "RIGHTEOUS CRUSADE."

12/15--TD1127AES

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58 DEC 22 1964

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

SERVICE FIT FOR A KING



The Rev. Martin Luther King, Nobel Peace Prize winner, is treated to breakfast in bed in Stockholm as "Lucia Light Queen" Christina Bern-

strom, dressed in ancient costume believed dating back to the Vikings, does the honors. Rev. King said he was deeply moved by the ceremony.

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UPI-187

(KING)

PARIS--AMERICAN INTEGRATION LEADER DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.,
 ARRIVED HERE FROM STOCKHOLM WITH HIS FAMILY TONIGHT FOR "A
 FEW DAYS REST" BEFORE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER HIS EUROPEAN
 TOUR.

HE REFUSED COMMENT ON TODAY'S U.S. SUPREME COURT RULING ON
 THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

KING RECEIVED THE 1964 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN OSLO LAST WEEK.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

By **Woody Klein**

Dr. King to New York's Rescue



Now it's New York's turn to honor Dr. Martin Luther King. Our city's officials will gather at noon on Thursday at City Hall to pay tribute to the Nobel Peace Prize winner.

But even more significant than the City Hall reception is his scheduled trip to Harlem Thursday night.

The 35-year-old Baptist minister from Atlanta thus far has confined his Christian Leadership Conference to the South. But now he is reported considering expanding his campaign to the North.

This is good news.

Harlem and the other Negro ghettos in our town for a long time have needed a fresh, inspiring leader to whom they can turn. Martin Luther King is such a man.

In the aftermath of the brutal murder of the three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Miss., last summer, an elderly Negro woman approached Dr. King minutes after he arrived there.

"I just want to touch you," she said softly.

Such is the magic this man possesses. He has charisma, the gift of intense spiritual power that holds people spellbound.

He has that certain something which John F. Kennedy and Mahatma Gandhi possessed, that magnetic quality of attracting people to listen, and to follow with fervor.

The turnout at Harlem's 369th Armory for Dr. King Thursday will be significant. Vice President-elect Hubert Humphrey, Governor Rockefeller and Mayor Wagner will be there.

But it is not their presence that will make this gathering historic. It is Dr. King and Dr. King alone.

"We expect the ceremony to be one of the most memorable in Harlem's history," is the way Cleveland Robinson, coordinator of the salute

to Dr. King, describes the upcoming event.

Will Dr. King actually try to expand his non-violent campaign for Negro equality to New York?

The Rev. George Lawrence, regional director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, whose parish is in Brooklyn, is convinced that Dr. King should at least try.

He sees the world-wide recognition which has been thrust upon the humble clergyman as a "mandate."

The skeptics among us think that non-violence and the kind of Baptist spiritualism Dr. King preaches will never take hold here.

The New York Negro, it is said, is too restless, his anger erupts too quickly, and he refuses to believe in turning the other cheek. Therefore, the skeptics say, he won't buy Martin Luther King.

It is also true that self-seeking Harlem politicians probably would resent Dr. King's presence here. They complained when Mayor Wagner called him to New York during the riots last summer.

And it is true that Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, who controls Harlem politically, is not likely to cooperate without demanding concessions.

But despite these obstacles, I think it's more significant that the "masses" seem to be ready, in fact anxious, to welcome Dr. King. In two New York surveys last summer, more than two-thirds of the Negroes interviewed named him as the "top civil rights leader."

Dr. King would also be able to do what many churchmen here have tried to do and failed—nourish the empty heart of Harlem.

If there is room here now for Whitney Young of the Urban League, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and James Farmer of CORE, why not Martin Luther King, too?

He would bring to all of New York—Negroes and whites alike—the burning desire for brotherhood for which he has just been honored in Oslo.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

22 NEW YORK WORLD
TELEGRAM AND THE SUN

Date: 12/11/64
Edition: 11:00
Author: WOODY KLEIN
Editor: RICHARD
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: SM-C
or
Classification: BU100-106
Submitting Office: NYO
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Enemy Of All Races

Martin Luther King poses as the champion of the Negro race.

However, this is not so. King, himself, proved it when he called for a nationwide boycott of Mississippi products unless we do as he says.

Over nine hundred thousand Negroes live in Mississippi. This state has a higher proportion of colored people than any other in the Union.

A successful boycott (and we do not think for a moment that one would be successful) would hurt Mississippi's Negroes more than its White people.

If business and industry were hurt here, Negroes as well as Whites would be laid off from work. Mississippi Negroes, as a whole, have less savings, less to fall back on, than do Whites. We do not say this in derision of the Negro race; we merely mention it as a fact, a hard fact which the race should face for its own good.

For example, what would happen to Mississippi's colored domestics?

You can bet your bottom dollar that the man who lacks MORE than enough for himself and his family isn't going to employ his cook, maid or yardman for long, no matter how well disposed he may be toward them or toward the Negro race in general. After all, domestics are a luxury, not a necessity.

King proposes economic war, not only against segregationists, but against ALL Mississippians regardless of race or color.

Mississippi Negroes should repudiate King for their own sakes. He is proposing taking the very bread out of their mouths. He is as much their enemy as he is that of the Whites.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4

Meridian Star

Meridian, Miss

Date: 12/13/64

Edition: Daily

Author: Editorial

Editor: Jas H. Skewe

Title: Martin L. King

Enemy of All Races

Character:

or

Classification: 157-72

Submitting Office: Jackson

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70 JAN 8 1965

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UPI-50

(KING)

STOCKHOLM--NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING TOLD A CHURCH AUDIENCE TODAY THAT HE WAS IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE "TO THE END."

KING SAID THAT THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE "IS FOUGHT NOT ONLY FOR AMERICANS AND AMERICAN NEGROES, BUT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE ENTIRE WORLD."

HE ATTENDED SUNDAY SERVICES IN A BAPTIST CHURCH IN STOCKHOLM, WHERE A CAPACITY CROWD HEARD HIM WELCOME "MY BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN FAITH."

KING VOWED TO CARRY ON WITH HIS CIVIL RIGHTS TASK, "ALTHOUGH WE FEEL BITTER MANY TIMES." HE SAID HE WANTED TO FIGHT FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE WITH THE LORD'S SANCTION.

KING AND OTHER NOBEL LAUREATES WERE AWAKENED IN THEIR HOTEL ROOMS TODAY BY AN ANCIENT SWEDISH TRADITION THEY FOUND "DELIGHTFUL."

THE "LIGHT QUEEN," SYMBOL OF SWEDEN'S LUCIA DAY, DRESSED ALL IN WHITE AND WARING A CROWN OF LIGHTED CANDLES AWAKENED THE PRIZE WINNERS BY SINGING AN OLD HYMN.

SWEDEN'S FESTIVAL OF ST. LUCIA EVERY DEC. 13 SIGNIFIES THE BEGINNING OF CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS. IT IS A FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS.
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ADD KING, STOCKHOLM (UPI-5)

KING WAS HONORED TONIGHT AT A SPECIAL SERMON IN THE CROWDED STORKYRKAN CATHEDRAL IN STOCKHOLM.

SEATED BESIDE QUEEN LOUISE OF SWEDEN, THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER HEARD A WELCOME ADDRESS BY PASTOR PRIMARIUS AAKE ZETTERBERG, WHO HAILED KING AS "AN OUTSTANDING REPRESENTATIVE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOCIAL EQUALITY."

THE AUDIENCE OF ABOUT 3,000 STOOD WHEN KING ARRIVED. INCLUDED IN THE AUDIENCE WERE DR. CHARLES TOWNES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, WINNER OF THIS YEAR'S NOBEL PRIZE FOR PHYSICS, AND HIS FAMILY; THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN, GRAHAM PARSONS, AND OTHER PROMINENT SCIENTISTS, BUSINESSMEN AND DIPLOMATS.

KING SPOKE BRIEFLY ON THE THEME "IF WE DO NOT LEARN HOW TO BE BROTHERS, WE WILL PERISH LIKE FOOLS."

HE DESCRIBED MISSISSIPPI AND SOUTH AFRICA AS "DARK PLACES IN THE WORLD OF GOD."

AFTER HIS SPEECH, A COLLECTION WAS TAKEN UP. IT WAS TO BE GIVEN TO THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP COUNCIL, TO WHICH KING EARLIER HAD GIVEN HIS NOBEL PEACE PRIZE MONEY.

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Dr. King Urges Churches Broaden Rights Struggle

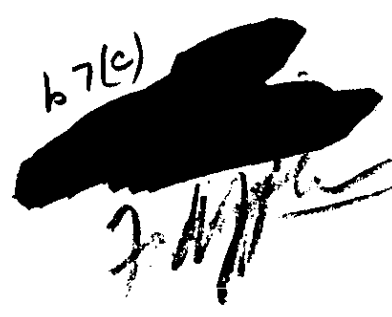
ST. LOUIS — Dr. Martin Luther King, in a speech before a dinner audience of 1,500 persons of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, called on the church to remain

awake through a great social revolution.

Noting that many governing Church bodies have taken a stand for racial unity, Dr. King urged that the positive action of these councils be filtered down into every congregation.

Posted throughout the Gold Room of the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel and in the two other rooms in which the overflow crowd was accommodated, were blank placards symbolizing penitence for the Church's failure to fully practice racial unity and expectation that the General Convention will take courageous action in that direction.

In speaking before more than 3,900 persons at St. Louis University earlier that day Dr. King said that twice as many Negroes were registered to vote in the South as in 1960. However, about 6,000,000 Negroes of voting age remain unregistered, and 500,000 of them are in Mississippi, he added.

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 New York Daily News _____
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 The Worker 18 _____
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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 2/12/64

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Why does Dr. King oppose rescue mission in Congo?

Dr. Martin Luther King's pompous pronouncements on the Congo should be a warning to all Americans. Here is the recipient of a Nobel Peace Prize criticizing his own country overseas for carrying out a mission of mercy to rescue white missionaries, both American and European, from bloodthirsty savages trained by the Chinese Communists.

This is how a wire service quoted King:

"It is imperative that all foreign troops and all mercenaries be removed from the Congo immediately."

How would this newly discovered expert on Congolese affairs rescue the white hostages who are being raped, tortured, mutilated, humiliated, and murdered in the Congo by the rebels?

Would he rescue them nonviolently? Would he race into the jungles crying peace, brother, peace? Would he ask Peking's puppets to peacefully abandon their designs for conquest of the very heart of black Africa?

What words of consolation does peacemaker King have for the family of Dr. Paul Carlson, who was tortured and murdered by the rebels?

Will he must recognize the Congo

crisis for what it is — a civil war where there can be no military solution," peacemaker King, apostle of nonviolence, declared in Norway.

★

"A solution can only come about through nonviolent means, and the only meaningful way must be through the agency of the Organization for African Unity under the auspices of the United Nations," King said as he sought to undermine the foreign policy of the United States in regard to the Congo.

Dr. King condemns Americans and the Belgians and the "mercenaries" for their rescue mission in the Congo, while the rebels slink in and out of village after village, killing thousands of the Congolese themselves.

The demand that the United States "get out of the Congo" came first from the Kremlin. Now that demand is being echoed by the pacifists and the "peacemakers" who would appease the Communists at every bend in the road.

★

Now does Secretary of State Dean Rusk still wish to send Dr. King on a "goodwill" mission to Africa?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 8A
The Atlanta Times
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 12/12/64

Edition: Georgia

Author:

Editor: LUKE GREENE

Title: CIRM

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

55
51 JAN 6 1965

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

An Alternative to a World of Violence

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s detractors, most of whom seem to have reacted with exceptionally poor grace to his receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, would do well to consider his acceptance speech.

The civil rights leader acknowledged that his movement thus far "has not won the very peace and brotherhood which is the essence of the Nobel Prize." And he said there were many who asked why a peace award should go to a movement "which is beleaguered and committed to unrelenting struggle."

But, Dr. King continued, "This award, which I receive on behalf of that movement, is a profound recognition that nonviolence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our time—the need for man to overcome oppression and violence without resorting to violence and oppression."

The nonviolence movement has incurred the deep hatred of some Americans because it would not accept an inferior "place" for the nation's 22 million Negro citizens, and would not cooperate with what it considered injustice.

On some of its points and in some of the ways it has been practiced, nonviolence of course has been open to question. But even its critics should be able to acknowledge merit in its nonviolent form of protest.

Millions in this world have allowed passion to cloud reason, and let themselves be convinced that issues may be settled by murder, lynching, massacre and war. It is in light of this sad fact that the awarding of the Peace Prize to Dr. King is so eminently proper and just.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4
The Atlanta
Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia
Date: 12/12/64
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: EUGENE PATTERSON
Title: CIRM

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

47 JAN 5 1965

64 JAN 6 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jackie Still Has Doubts

"I always thought J. Edgar Hoover should be down on his hands and knees blessing Martin Luther King, for if it had not been for King, there would have been bloody race riots. King in a way was doing the FBI job."

This was the view Friday of Baseball Hall of fame great, Jackie Robinson. The former Brooklyn Dodger was to have been in Detroit to address the annual dinner meeting of the United Church men of Detroit at Faith Lutheran Church, East Jefferson and Philip, but was grounded in New York because of the weather. He gave his remarks in a phone interview. Methodist Bishop Dwight Loder was the last minute substitute for Robinson.

Robinson, first Negro to play in the major leagues, is president of the 10-million-member United Church Men, a wing of the National Council of Churches.

He pictured Hoover as an old man out of step with the 60's "because he says he is basically a states righter."

"This is a tragic mistake. He's got to take a real look at himself."

Hoover was roundly criticized recently for reportedly old man out of step with the calling integrationist leader King "a liar." They have met since, and the outcome was "amicable," if not enthusiastic.



Jackie Robinson



J. Edgar Hoover

SHOULD HOOVER resign? "I don't know," said Robinson. "That has to be determined by Hoover and President Johnson."

"I don't think much will happen. Things will lay dormant, and he will go on being Mr. Hoover."

He said the Negro community held no grudges against Hoover and would forgive any conflict with King. However, Robinson said, "he will need to demonstrate vigorous action and get his people really to go into court and say what they know."

FORMERLY a vice president of a national restaurant chain, Robinson revealed that he has resigned and beginning this week becomes chairman of the board of the new Freedom National Bank, on 125th and Eighth Avenue in New York City.

He urged Detroit laymen to back their pastors in civil rights efforts. "Ministers cannot do their job unless they have the backing of the laity."

"They must get off the side lines. Extending a hand is of no value unless they participate."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

9A Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Mich

Date: 12/12/64
Edition: Metro Final
Author:
Editor: Lee Hills
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit
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As Required Reading

She Recommends Dr. King's Letter

By Elizabeth Shelton

DR. Martin Luther King's letter written from the Birmingham jail to fellow members of the clergy who had criticized his civil rights leadership as "unwise and untimely" was recommended yesterday as required reading to District Democratic women whose own timing was beyond reproach.

While the Southern rights leader was still in Oslo where he received the Nobel Peace Prize Thursday, the Woman's National Democratic Club was hearing a review of Dr. King's book, "Why We Can't Wait." (Harper and Row).

The reviewer was Mrs. Todd Duncan, wife of the famous Negro singer whose refusal to sing "Porgy and Bess" before a white-only audience here led to the desegregation of the National and other Washington theaters.

The book review was scheduled before it was announced on Oct. 14 that Dr. King had been selected as Nobel prize winner for his role in the peaceful rights revolution in the United States.

MRS. DUNCAN, in whose home the club session was held, called the prison letter one of the most impressive and stirring passages in Dr. King's book.

In it he denied the "non-violent direct action" which has marked the 101st year of emancipation.

"Non-violent direct action seeks to create such a crisis and foster such a tension that a community which has constantly refused to negotiate is forced to confront the issue," Dr. King wrote.

He also said, "The purpose of our direct-action program is to create a situation so crisis-packed that it will inevitably open the door to negotiation. I therefore concur with you in your call for negotiation. Too long has our beloved Southland been bogged down in a tragic effort to love in monologue rather than dialogue."

In it he wrote that "one has a moral obligation to disobey unjust laws."

AFTER Mrs. Duncan's review, the women discussed the current situation in Mississippi but their question remained unanswered. "What is Justice to do now?"

It was the Justice Department they had in mind but the question seemed equally pertinent to Justice as a principle.

Mrs. Duncan told how Dr. King had played the role of pacifist when Mississippi Freedom Democrats became emotional during the seating fight at the national convention in Atlantic City.

"They weren't reasoning

at that point," she said. "Many of their relatives had been hurt or killed."

She was a D.C. delegate and a member of the credentials committee. Dr. King, she said, pointed out to them that they had won a victory of sorts and that the next four years would tell.

SOME of the women wanted to know whether discrimination still remains in Washington and the northern U.S.

Mrs. Duncan replied that it is subtle.

Examples she gave were: "You go into a restaurant and you are seated by the

kitchen door even if the restaurant is nearly empty. Or, you and a dozen people you don't know who come from all parts of the area telephone for theater reservations. You never saw each other before but you all wind up in the same row and you are the only Negroes in the theater."

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UPI-99

(KING)

OSLO, NORWAY--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID TODAY THE SURVIVAL OF THE WORLD DEPENDS ON MAN'S ABILITY TO ERADICATE RACIAL INJUSTICE, POVERTY AND WAR.

"I HAVE THE PERSONAL FAITH THAT MANKIND WILL SOMEHOW RISE UP TO THE OCCASION AND GIVE NEW DIRECTIONS TO AN AGE RAPIDLY DRIFTING TO ITS DOOM," THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER SAID IN THE ANNUAL NOBEL LECTURE

KING SAID "ONE DAY ALL OF AMERICA WILL BE PROUD OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS" OF THE NON-VIOLENT STRUGGLE AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

"VIOLENCE AS A WAY OF ACHIEVING RACIAL JUSTICE IS BOTH IMPRACTICAL AND IMMORAL," HE SAID. "VIOLENCE NEVER BRINGS PERMANENT PEACE. IT SOLVES NO SOCIAL PROBLEM; IT MERELY CREATES NEW AND MORE COMPLICATED ONES."

KING WON THE 1964 PEACE PRIZE AND THE \$54,600 AWARD ACCOMPANYING IT FOR HIS "NON-VIOLENT LEADERSHIP OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT." HE HAS PLEDGED TO CONTRIBUTE THE MONEY TO THAT CAUSE.

THE BAPTIST MINISTER SAID PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE.

"I AM HAPPY TO REPORT THAT, BY AND LARGE, COMMUNITIES ALL OVER THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE U.S. ARE OBEYING THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW AND SHOWING REMARKABLE GOOD SENSE IN THE PROCESS," HE SAID.

TURNING TO THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY, KING CALLED IT "A MONSTROUS OCTOPUS" SPREADING ITS TENTACLES INTO EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.

"THE TIME HAS COME FOR AN ALL-OUT WORLD WAR AGAINST POVERTY," HE SAID.

"THE RICH NATIONS MUST USE THEIR VAST RESOURCES OF WEALTH TO DEVELOP THE UNDERDEVELOPED, SCHOOL THE UNSCHOOLED, AND FEED THE UNFED."

ON WAR, KING SAID NATIONS ARE INCREASING RATHER THAN REDUCING THEIR "ARSENALS OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Dr. King Orders Scripto Co. Boycott

By Paul Good
 Special to The Washington Post
 ATLANTA, Dec. 10. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. took his followers into the U.S. labor movement today by proxy by calling his first Nation-wide economic boycott in support of a union here.

While Dr. King was receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in Norway, his Southern Christian Leadership Conference was mounting a boycott against the Scripto Co., one of the world's leading manufacturers of pens and cigarette lighters. The Christmas shopping season boycott is the opening move in a plan previously announced by Dr. King to stress SCLC economic action in the coming year.

Negro members of Local 574, International Chemical Workers Union (AFL-CIO) have been on strike since Thanksgiving. They charge that racial discrimination is behind low wages for 750 unskilled colored workers at a sprawling plant here in the heart of the Negro section and only a few blocks from SCLC national headquarters. The Company says it pays competitive wages for the Southeast and labels the racial charge a "fake."

Although Dr. King is absent from the scene, the SCLC has notified 2200 affiliates that "Dr. King feels that this is the most important thing we can do at the moment in the freedom struggle."

The boycott, which the SCLC terms an "economic withdrawal," is international in scope. While the support of other U.S. civil rights groups like CORE is being solicited, pleas are also going out to Scripto plants in England, Southern Rhodesia and Mexico.

Dr. King has announced that he is cutting short his European visit to return for the SCLC's next major action campaign, scheduled to begin Jan. 1 in Selma, Ala., a Southern segregationist stronghold. If the strike here is not settled soon it is believed that Dr. King will

show up on the picket line with the Nobel Peace Prize in hand.

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 People's World _____
 Date _____

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King: Boycott All Mississippi Goods

OSLO, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Friday proposed a nationwide boycott of goods made in Mississippi as a weapon against what he called the "mockery of law and justice" there.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner suggested the boycott in a statement commenting on the

release of 19 white suspects who had been arrested in the Mississippi slayings of three civil rights workers.

"Unless the federal government or the State of Mississippi can find methods of maintaining justice for all men in that state, I will have no alternative but to call upon the forces of good will of the nation to effect a complete boycott of Mississippi products," King said.

The civil rights leader said the boycott would "demonstrate the revolt of the national conscience against this acceptance of murder and attempts to absolve persons whom the government seeks to indict for murder."

King said he was "deeply disturbed" but not surprised that the charges against the 19 Mississippians had been dropped. He said the action was "further evidence of the lawlessness and callousness of those who would preserve segregation and discrimination."

"This miscarriage of justice will revolt the American people and will alienate people of good will around the world," he added.

"It will discredit the image of America.

"I strongly urge that the federal government unrelentingly pursue those who make a mockery of law and justice in our nation."

The 35-year-old clergyman received his \$54,600 Nobel Prize Thursday and pledged to use the money in the civil rights cause. He is the third Negro in the history to receive the internationally honored award.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 11
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 12/11/64

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: JACK SPALDING

Title: CIRM

100-106000
NOT RECORDED

Character: 47
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Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

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58 JAN 6 1965

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Dr. King Accepts Nobel Peace Prize as 'Trustee'

By JAMES FERON

Special to The New York Times

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 10—
 The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. accepted the Nobel Peace Prize today on behalf of the civil rights movement and "all men who love peace and brotherhood." The Baptist minister, in a ceremony at Oslo University, said the award came "at a moment when 22 million Negroes of the United States are engaged in a creative battle to end the long night of racial injustice."

Nevertheless, he said that he had an "abiding faith in America" and refused to believe that mankind was "so tragically bound to the starless midnight of racism and war that the bright daybreak of peace and brotherhood can never become a reality." Dr. King's sermon-like acceptance speech was delivered before an audience that included King Olav V of Norway, Government and diplomatic leaders, members of Dr. King's family and his associates in

the civil rights movement. He spoke in English and the ceremony was televised throughout Europe. The award carried a money prize equivalent to about \$54,000. The 35-year-old minister, the youngest person ever to win the coveted award, said he recognized that he led a movement "which has not won the very peace and brotherhood which is the essence of the Nobel Prize." Why, then, award this prize to a movement "which is beleaguered and committed

to unrelenting struggle?" King asked. He said that "after contemplation" he had reached this conclusion: "This award, which I receive on behalf of that movement, is a profound recognition that nonviolence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our time—the need for man to overcome oppression and violence without resorting to violence and oppression." Speaking for 10

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minutes in a slow, deep voice that filled the hall, Dr. King said ~~that he~~ had come to Oslo as a "trustee" for the "humble children" of the civil rights movement "who were willing to suffer for righteousness' sake."

"I think Alfred Nobel would know what I mean when I say that I accept this award in the spirit of a curator of some precious heirloom which he holds in trust for its true owners—all those to whom truth is beauty and beauty truth—and in whose eyes the beauty of genuine brotherhood and peace is more precious than diamonds, or silver or gold," he declared.

The Negro leader is the third of his race to win the award. The first was Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, for his work as a United Nations Under Secretary, and the second was Chief Albert Luthuli of South Africa.

Dr. King was hailed by Gunnar Jahn, the chairman of the Norwegian Parliament's Nobel Committee, as an "undaunted champion of peace," and the "first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence."

Dr. Jahn spoke in Norwegian for more than half an hour describing Dr. King's background and his fight for civil rights. He said that though Dr. King "has not personally committed himself to the international conflict, his own struggle is a clarion call for all who work for peace."

Steadfastness Praised

He described Dr. King as "the man who has never abandoned his faith and the unarmed struggle he is waging, who has suffered for his faith, been imprisoned on many occasions, whose home has been subject to bomb attacks, whose life and those of his family have been threatened, and who nevertheless has never faltered."

Dr. Jahn presented the Nobel insignia and diploma to Dr. King as the audience of several hundred guests stood and applauded. The ceremony, by tradition, takes place on the anniversary of the death in 1896 of Dr. Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite and the donor of the prize. Dr. Nobel was a Swedish citizen.

After Dr. King's acceptance speech the orchestra of the

Norwegian Broadcasting system played excerpts from George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess." Then King Olav and Crown Prince Harald, who had watched the ceremony from seats in the center of the aisle, stepped forward to congratulate Dr. King.

Among those in the party of 30 accompanying Dr. King to Europe were his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Luther King Sr., from Atlanta, Ga.; a sister, Mrs. Christine Farris, and a brother, the Rev. A. D. King of Birmingham, Ala.

The ceremony of awarding the peace prize is always held in Oslo, although the other Nobel prizes are handed out in Stockholm. According to Dr. Nobel's will, the peace prize winner is selected by a five-member committee that is chosen by the Norwegian Parliament. Recipients of the other prizes are selected by Swedish learned societies.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Accepts Nobel, Affirms His Faith

By JAMES FERON

(Copyright 1964 by the New York Times Co.)

OSLO, Norway—The Rev. Martin Luther King accepted the Nobel Peace Prize Thursday on behalf of the civil rights movement and "all men who love peace and brotherhood."

The Baptist minister, in a ceremony at Oslo University, said the award came "at a moment when 22 million Negroes of the United States are engaged in a creative battle to end the long night of racial injustice."

FAITH IN AMERICA

He said, however, that he had

an "abiding faith in America" and refused to believe that mankind was "so tragically bound to the starless midnight of racism and war that the bright daybreak of peace and brotherhood can never become a reality."

Dr. King's sermon-like acceptance speech was delivered before an audience that included King Olav of Norway, government and diplomatic leaders, members of the Negro clergyman's family and his associates in the civil rights movement. The ceremony was televised throughout Europe.

The 35-year-old minister, youngest ever to win the coveted award worth about \$54,000, said he recognized that he led a movement "which has not won the very peace and brotherhood which is the essence of the Nobel Prize."

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Miss Gandy _____

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Page 9
The Atlanta
Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia
Date: 12/11/64
Edition: Morning
Author: JAMES FERON
Editor: EUGENE PATTEN
Title: CIRM

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
133 DEC 21 1964

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PROFOUND RECOGNITION

Why, then, award this prize to a movement "which is beleaguered and committed to unrelenting struggle?" King asked. He said that "after contemplation" he had reached this conclusion:

"This award, which I receive on behalf of that movement, is a profound recognition that non-violence is the answer to the crucial political and moral question of our time—the need for man to overcome oppression and violence without resorting to violence and oppression."

IN SLOW VOICE

King, speaking for 10 minutes in a slow deep voice that filled the marble hall, said he had come to Oslo as a "trustee" for the "humble children" of the civil rights movement "who were willing to suffer for righteousness' sake."

The Negro leader is the third of his race to win the award. The first was Ralph Bunche, for his work as United Nations Undersecretary, and the second was Chief Albert Luthuli of South Africa, "whose struggle with and for his people," Dr. King said, "are still met with the most brutal expression of man's inhumanity to man."

King was hailed by Gunnar Jahn, the chairman of the Norwegian Parliament's Nobel committee, as an "undaunted champion of peace," the "first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence."



Associated Press Wirephoto

NORWEGIAN KING CONGRATULATES WINNER

Olav V and Dr. Martin Luther King

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King Accepts Nobel Prize As Recognizing Nonviolence

OSLO, Norway (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., American Negro civil rights leader, accepted the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize today as "profound recognition that nonviolence is the answer to the crucial political and moral question of our time — the need for man to overcome oppression and violence without resorting to violence and oppression."

In companion ceremonies later in Stockholm, Sweden, Nobel awards in physics, chemistry and medicine were to be presented to two American scientists, an English woman, a German and two Russians.

Other Awards

Dr. Charles H. Townes, 49, provost of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receives half the physics prize. The other half is shared by two Russians,

Nikolay Basov, 42, and Alexander Prochorov, 48.

Harvard biochemist Dr. Konrad Bloch, 52, split the physiology and medicine prize with Fedor Lynen, 53, of Munich.

Mrs. Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin, 54, of England won the chemistry award.

French author-philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre won the literature prize but rejected it.

Gunnar Jahn, chairman of the Norwegian Parliament's Nobel Committee, presented the gold medal and diploma to King in a ceremony at Oslo University on the 68th anniversary of the death of the donor, Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite.

Gives \$53,123 to Cause

King got the monetary award of 273,000 Swedish kroner — \$53,123 — and announced he had

given it to the civil rights cause.

King, 35, is the 12th American and the third Negro to win the peace prize. He was honored for asserting the principle of non-violence in the civil rights movement.

Jahn said that King "is the first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence."

Never Faltered

"He is the first to make the message of brotherly love a reality in the course of his struggle and he has proclaimed a message to all men, to all nations and races."

"Today we pay our tribute to Martin Luther King, the man who has never abandoned his faith in the unarmed struggle he is waging, who has suffered for

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 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
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his faith, been imprisoned on many occasions, whose home has been subject to bomb attacks, whose life and those of his family have been threatened and who nevertheless has never faltered."

Before the ceremony King had a private audience with King Olav V. The monarch, members of the government and other Norwegian leaders were present at the ceremony. Also there were the 35-year-old Baptist minister's wife, Coretta, his father and mother and brother, as well as members of the American civil rights movement.

Jahn said that in the nuclear age "the time has come to lay our weapons and armaments aside and listen to the message Martin Luther King has given us."

Favors Unarmed Truth

King responded by saying: "I refuse to accept the cynical notion that nation after nation must spiral down a militaristic stairway into the hell of thermonuclear destruction. I believe that unarmed truth and uncon-

ditional love will have the final word in reality."

King said he accepted the prize at a moment when 22 million Negroes of the United States of America are engaged in a creative battle to end the long night of racial injustice.

"I accept this award in behalf of a civil rights movement which is moving with determination and a majestic scorn for risk and danger to establish a reign of freedom and a rule of justice."

Ceremonies in Stockholm

King said he believed the prize was given as "a profound recognition that nonviolence is the answer to the crucial political and moral question of our time—the need for man to overcome oppression and violence without resorting to violence and oppression."

At Stockholm's concert hall, Swedish King Gustav VI Adolf was to hand out the other awards.

Townes, Basov and Prochorov were honored for basic research on the powerful light and radio beams called laser and maser,

which may open up unlimited horizons in the fields of medicine, industry, space and communications, but could also be used for development of a possible "death ray."

Bloch and Lynen were honored for their research in the fight against heart disease. The two were credited with important discoveries in the regulation of cholesterol, the fatty acid often blamed as a cause of heart ailments.

Mrs. Hodgkin was the only woman to win a Nobel prize in 1964 and the third of her sex so honored in chemistry.

Mrs. Hodgkin was cited for X-ray studies that determined the structures of biochemical compounds, including B12 and penicillin.

Sartre said "a writer should be recognized only through his work and unhampered by prizes whether it be a Nobel Prize or a sack of potatoes."

At today's presentations, the award to Sartre and the subsequent rejection were to be noted. The money goes back into the Nobel fund.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Takes Nobel As Salute to Ideal

OSLO, Dec. 10 (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., American Negro civil rights leader, accepted the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize today as "profound recognition that nonviolence is the answer to the crucial political and moral question of our time — the need for man to overcome oppression and violence without resorting to violence and oppression."

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"He is the first to make the message of brotherly love

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 12/10/64

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: JACK SPALDING

Title: CIRM

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

133 DEC 21 1964

64 DEC 21 1964

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Around the World: Dr. King Receives Nobel Prize Cash

OSLO — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. received his Nobel Peace Prize award of \$52,800 yesterday and reiterated his pledge that the money would be used for the civil rights movement.

Dr. King said he was studying a report from U.S. sources that the money might not be tax exempt if he gives it to the movement formally.

Today, Dr. King will receive the Nobel gold medal and diploma from King Olav V at the traditional ceremony, after a private audience with the King.

This year's Nobel Prizes in chemistry, physics, medicine and literature, selected by a committee in Sweden rather than in Norway, will be awarded today in Stockholm, by King Gustaf VI Adolph.



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 The Worker _____
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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
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commission said, "this merchandise is depicted in advertising and is displayed in stores fully assembled without any disclosure that it is in fact unassembled."

However, the commission said many advertisers do disclose that an item requires assembling.

The FTC suggested that some notice be given a buyer if an effort is necessary on his part, and it suggested the use of such labels as "unassembled," "knocked down," "easy to assemble," and "partly assembled."

The commission said shoppers would ascertain before purchase whether an item is assembled.

11 a.m. Monday through Friday, until 6 p.m.; shopping until 9:30 p.m. tomorrow.



Personalize

deal to take back to school with the boy's name or initials except x are available. M

Boys' Shop, Second Floor
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DRIVES IN OSLO

ple. King is accompanied by his wife, Coretta (right foreground), and his secretary, Dora McDonald (center background).—AP Wirephoto.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star
 New York Herald Tribune
 New York Journal-American
 New York Mirror
 New York Daily News
 New York Post
 The New York Times
 The Worker
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 People's World
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UPI-34

(KING)

OSLO--THE BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL TODAY WELCOMED DR MARTIN LUTHER KING, THE 1964 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER, AT A RECEPTION IN NEARBY STABEK. THE PRIZE WILL BE AWARDED TOMORROW. NORWAY'S KING OLAV V WILL BE PRESENT FOR THE CEREMONY.

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UPI-231

(KING)

OSLO--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID TODAY THE CIVIL WAR IN THE CONGO WILL NOT BE SETTLED UNTIL ALL FOREIGN TROOPS INCLUDING MERCENARIES HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN.

KING NOTED HE "HAD NOT GONE SO FAR" AS TO RECOMMEND THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WITHDRAW ITS SUPPORT OF CONGOLESE PREMIER MOISE TSHOMBE.

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE SAW NO MILITARY SOLUTION OF THE CONGO CRISIS. HE BELIEVED IT COULD BE SETTLED ONLY THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

HE SAID RADICAL DISCRIMINATION AND INJUSTICE WAS A "GREATER THREAT TO WORLD PEACE THAN THE ATOMIC BOMB."

KING, WINNER OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE, WILL RECEIVE THE WARD TOMORROW IN OSLO UNIVERSITY. HE SAID "ONCE IN A LIFETIME IS A MAN PRIVILEGED TO BE PRESENT ON AN OCCASION LIKE THIS."

12/9--N1131PES

TOP CLIPPING

DATE 12-9-64

WASH. CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FILE AND INITIAL

100-106690 A

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167 DEC 17 1964

68 DEC 17 1964

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UPI-14

(KING)

OSLO--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING TODAY RECEIVED THE \$54,600 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR 1964 -- AN AWARD HE HAS PLEDGED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE CAUSE OF CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE U.S.

"I ACCEPT THIS AWARD TODAY WITH AN ABIDING FAITH IN AMERICA AND AN AUDACIOUS FAITH IN THE FUTURE OF MANKIND," THE NEGRO CLERGYMAN SAID.

"I REFUSE TO ACCEPT DESPAIR AS THE FINAL RESPONSE TO THE AMBIGUITIES OF HISTORY."

THE CHECK AND A DIPLOMA EMBLEMATIC OF THE PRIZE WERE PRESENTED TO KING BY GUNNAR JAHN, CHAIRMAN OF THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL COMMITTEE, AT A CEREMONY AT OSLO UNIVERSITY.

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UPI-209

(KING)

CHICAGO--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING SAID TODAY THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT SHOULD BE AMENDED TO ENABLE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PROSECUTE "INTERRACIAL MURDER" IN THE SOUTH.

"IT'S GETTING SO ANYBODY CAN KILL A NEGRO AND GET AWAY WITH IT IN THE SOUTH," HE SAID.

THE REV. DR. KING MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF PLAYBOY MAGAZINE.

THE NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER, WHO IS IN OSLO TO RECEIVE THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE, ALSO SAID THAT SEN. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, UNTIL HIS DEFEAT IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, WAS "THE MOST DANGEROUS MAN IN AMERICA."

HE CALLED ALABAMA GOV. GEORGE C. WALLACE "PERHAPS THE MOST DANGEROUS RACIST IN AMERICA TODAY."

THE REV. DR. KING SAID HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS ACT GOES FAR ENOUGH AND ADDED:

"CONCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL TO CURB THE WORSENING REIGN OF TERROR IN THE SOUTH--WHICH IS AIDED AND ABETTED, AS EVERYONE KNOWS, BY STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES."

12/9--EG805PES

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167 DEC 17 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr King warns of bloodbath

NEGRO leader Dr. Martin Luther King last night accused Britain and America of bolstering South African tyranny.

And he called on the governments of both nations to bring freedom and justice to the land of apartheid by "a massive movement for economic sanctions."

The American Civil Rights fighter told a meeting in the City Temple, Holborn: "Why do our governments refuse to intervene effectively now? Must they wait until there is a bloodbath?"

England, too, was not free from segregation, said Dr. King. It was a problem spreading all over the world.

He added: "The thousands of Coloured people coming to England have a right to expect justice and democracy. If democracy is to live in any nation segregation must die."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 11

"Daily Mirror"

London, England

b7(c)

Date: 12/8/64
Edition:
Author: 7-1117
Editor:
Title:

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NOT RECORDED
JAN 5 1965

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Luther King preaches in St. Paul's

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, the American Negro civil rights leader and a Baptist minister, yesterday became the first Free Churchman to preach a sermon at a statutory service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

He did so at the invitation of Canon Collins, Canon and Precentor of St. Paul's, whose Christian Action movement is paying the expenses of Dr. King's visit to London. Dr. King is on his way to Oslo to receive a Nobel Peace award.

Political undertones

The sermon had few references to racial problems. But it had its political undertone when he complained that "far too many of our White brothers are concerned about their economic affairs, about their so-called way of life."

The doctrine of black supremacy was as dangerous as the idea of supremacy by white or brown men when 370 million people lived on less than 80 dollars (less than £30) a year and seldom saw either a doctor or a chemist.

The world was preoccupied with military bases rather than bases of general understanding. Organized religion was in danger of withdrawing behind its stained glass windows.

"GROWING PROBLEM"

Race relations

At a Press conference later in the Chapter House, with Canon Collins in the chair, Dr. King ventured more into open political country.

"The influx of coloured people in Great Britain is showing signs of becoming a growing problem in race relations," he said. "I cannot speak of specific issues, but there are some things we have learned in the United States which have some relevance here."

"So far as housing is restricted and ghettos for a minority are permitted, they will lead to development of stores of bitterness and deprivation that will be a serious problem in years to come."

Racism encouraged

"The present immigration laws because of colour are not in keeping with the laws of God and the 20th Century and will encourage vestiges of racism."

Dr. King was challenged in his assertion that Britain's regulations were designed against coloured people. He replied that they were "contingent on colour."

He advocated a "massive economic boycott" of South Africa. It would bring her Government "to its feet over apartheid, if the investors of the United States and Britain, the capitalists and capitalists of industry would no longer invest there, no longer buy gold there."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 13

"Daily Teleg
& Morning

London, England

Date: 12-7-64

Edition:

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Luther King warns of race hatred

By Daily Mail Reporter

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, the American Negro leader, warned Britain yesterday against an American-style race problem of her own—stemming from the housing “ghettoes” in which coloured immigrants live.

Dr. King, who is on his way to Norway to receive this year's Nobel Peace Prize, said he could already see the signs.

“Insofar as housing is restricted, and ghettoes of a minority are allowed to develop, you are permitting festering sores of bitterness and deprivation to pollute your national health and create a serious situation in the years to come.

“It will eventually endanger all the democratic principles that this great nation holds dear.”

Satisfied

Dr. King, speaking to reporters after delivering the afternoon sermon to more than 4,000 people in St. Paul's Cathedral, appealed for equal opportunity in education and employment for immigrants.

Dr. King said black supremacy was as great a danger as white supremacy. The world was also too interdependent for the richer nations not to think of the poorer ones.

“One day all men everywhere must recognise they must live together as brothers or else perish as fools.”

Mr. Shastri, the Indian Prime Minister, who had breakfast with Dr. King, flew from London Airport later, home to Delhi.

He said he was satisfied with his talks with members of the Labour Government. He discussed with Mr. Wilson problems concerning peace and provisions to avoid a nuclear war.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2

"Daily Mail"

London, England

Date: 12/7/64

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Submitting Office:

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47 JAN 5 1965

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr Luther King

warns Britain

on 'ghettoes'

By WILLIAM MARSHALL
A MERICAN Negro leader Dr. Martin Luther King warned Britain last night about coloured "ghettoes."

And he lashed out at the Commonwealth Immigration Act.

At a Press conference after preaching at St. Paul's Cathedral, Dr. King, who is on his way to Oslo to receive his Nobel Peace Prize, said:

"It has come to my attention that here in Great Britain an influx of coloured persons is beginning to show signs of a rapidly

growing problem in race relations.

"I cannot speak of specific issues at hand but there are some things which we have learned in the United States that I think have relevance here.

"First so far as housing is restricted and ghettoes of a minority are allowed to develop you are promoting festering sores of bitterness and deprivation to pollute your national health and create for yourselves a serious situation.

"Second, equal opportunity for education, training and employment must be made available without re-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6

"Daily Mirror"

London, England

Date: 12/7/64
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 Author:
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47 JAN 5 1965

gard to class or colour if the nation is to prosper in spirit and truth.

"Third—the presence of immigration laws based on colour are totally out of keeping with the laws of God and the trends of the twentieth century.

"It will eventually encourage the vestiges of racism and endanger all the democratic principles that this great nation holds."

Asked about the possible danger of black supremacy in the United States, Dr. King said it had been estimated that only about 75,000 out of the 22,000,000 Negroes in the United States had joined groups supporting such supremacy.

Solution

Asked if he thought non-violence by the coloured peoples of South Africa could succeed, he replied: "The solution of the problem in South Africa is a non-violent solution."



Dr. Luther King speaking after his St. Paul's sermon last night.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King in Britain, Urges Brotherhood

LONDON (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner, called for black and white brotherhood Sunday before a packed congregation in St. Paul's Cathedral.

He was the first Baptist ever to mount the historic carved pulpit under Sir Christopher Wren's mighty dome. The novelty of an American Negro preacher at St. Paul's brought more than 4,000 to evensong. Persons of all races crowded the nave. Many had to stand in the aisles.

Dr. King's voice rang out sharply as he warned that a doctrine of black supremacy was as great a danger as one of white supremacy.

"Too many of our white brothers," said Dr. King, "are only concerned with their economic problems, their social status, their political powers and their so-called way of life." Of his own people he said: "We must not seek to rise from a position of disadvantage to one of advantage, substituting injustice of one type for that of another."

"God is not interested in the

freedom of white, black or yellow men, but in the freedom of the whole human race. All over the world, as we struggle for justice and freedom, we must never use second-class methods to gain it.

"We are interdependent — all nations, all men. No individual, no nation, can live alone."

Dr. King, whose plain black gown contrasted sharply with the more colorful robes of the Anglican clergy, called on the richer nations to think more of the poorer ones or pay the price by eventually perishing with them.

The American preacher, who had breakfasted with visiting Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India, said America spent millions of dollars on storing surplus foods. It could be stored free of charge, he suggested, in the wrinkled bellies of India's hungry.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 20

The Atlanta
Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 12/7/64

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: EUGENE PATTERSON

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Submitting Office: Atlanta

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An Interview—Dr. King's Outlook on Life

BY HARRY RASKY

Special to The N. Y. Journal-American

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 7. —

It is no accident that Martin Luther King is known to many of his own followers as something of a deity himself.

The 35-year-old American Negro spokesman wears a cloak of leadership wrapped around him by millions of American Negro followers. The man who will pick up this year's Nobel Prize for peace in Oslo will accept it with the detached grace of a man on a collision course with destiny.

In a lengthy series of interviews I conducted with him in his church, home, and office in Atlanta, Ga., certain

Dr. Martin Luther King, American integration leader is en route to Oslo to accept the Nobel Peace Prize. In London yesterday, Dr. King, a Baptist, was accorded an honor never before given a non-Anglican. He preached the sermon at London's great-domed St. Paul's Cathedral (an historic Sir Christopher Wren design). He warned Britons, who have explosive racial problems of their own, that "black supremacy is as dangerous as white supremacy." This is an exclusive interview with Dr. King.

facts began to emerge about the eloquent preacher of non-violent action.

Perhaps the strongest of these is his lack of fear of death.

"I don't think a man can be fully free until he conquers the fear of death," Dr.

King said. "And I really feel that I have conquered this fear. We look at these things philosophically, but I don't have any fear of death."

"I realize that my life is a difficult one and I am going to continue to have the

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
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New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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dangerous experiences, and I realize that there are many people who don't like us because of our determination to gain freedom and justice, and they are trying to hold onto the older order.

"But in a real sense, I don't think it is how long one lives, but how well one lives. Not the quantity of one's life, but the quality of one's life."

In his talk there is a quality of the observer in the use of the all-embracing "we" and the impersonal "one" as if he were looking at himself and the world from on high and waiting for fate to play out what may be a tragedy.

'UNEARNED SUFFERING'

Dr. King has an unmistakable free association with the figure of Christ. (Ironically I found this same quality in Fidel Castro earlier this year.) He seems to almost welcome the possibility of crucifixion.

"I think unearned suffering can be redemptive," Dr. King explained. "If physical death is a price I must pay to free millions of children of my white brothers from a permanent psychological death and a permanent death of the spirit then I don't think anything can be more redemptive."

Dr. King sees the Nobel prize as giving his concepts international standing.

"We have gotten many words of encouragement from many people that we hadn't heard from before," he said. "I think it has great international implications and it brings to our struggle an international dimension that it did not have before. It makes us conscious of the fact that we have the rolling tide of world opinion on our side."

INFLUENCE IN U.S.

As for the United States, he feels the award will have great influence there, too.

"Naturally all along the way there have been those individuals who sought to criticize non-violence and even to ridicule this approach," he said. "But I think the Nobel Prize gives to the method of philosophy of non-violence a kind of understanding and a kind of respect that will certainly deepen my own commitment."

"I think it is an award and a tribute to the great courage, the discipline, the self-restraint, of all the individuals, both Negro and white persons, who have been engaged in this struggle across the years."

The meaning of the award has already been tested.

PROFOUND EFFECT

When J. Edgar Hoover decided to climb from behind the stoic mask of FBI silence recently to accuse Dr. King of lying, even such a great institution as he was faced with wide criticism. Many went so far as to call for his resignation. The Nobel Peace prize helps create the image of justness, and it has exalted Dr. King in the eyes of millions.

Dr. King himself is well aware of this.

Being a political as well as spiritual animal he knows that the award, aside from its natural immediate honor and \$54,000 in cash, has raised him a little above the level of ordinary racial debate in the United States. It also will have a profound effect on Negro leadership generally.

The award automatically attests a kind of nomination

of Dr. King as leader of the movement for Negro freedom. From now on he is something different.

Despite the fact the world has acclaimed him, Dr. King's headquarters remains an unpretentious office in one of Atlanta's rundown Negro neighborhoods.

It is a weathered yellow brick building. Derelicts and drunks stray by paying little heed to the simple painted sign, "Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Martin Luther King Jr. President, redeeming the soul of America."

His office is filled with books on the racial struggle and over his desk is an autographed portrait of his and President Johnson. A wood divider covers a wash basin.

A PROUD FATHER

Like many Negro leaders Dr. King is a very active clergyman. He shares the pulpit of the Ebenezer Baptist Church with his proud father, Martin Luther King Sr., who told me, "I'm not

going to die. Not with my son carrying on my spirit and message."

Dr. King acknowledges that his religious background had a strong influence on his present-day beliefs.

"Being in a religious atmosphere I studied the Bible very thoroughly and I came to see from the Old Testament the greatness and the demand for justice as expressed in the thinking of the 8th Century (B.C.) prophets like Amos and Micah, and others from the New Testament. I came to see the great power of the ethic of love. These great insights of the prophets and of Jesus Christ had to be transformed into some kind of meaningful social action."

He does not find it unusual that it was Gandhi, a Hindu, who taught his methods.

"Gandhi himself was the first to say that he was greatly influenced by the Sermon on the Mount. "Dr.

King explained, "I happen to feel that God reveals Himself in all the great religions of the world and that there is a truth in all. I received the inspiration to carry on in the non-violent traditions from Jesus of Nazareth and the operational technique from Mahatma Gandhi."

A BASIC PRECEPT

Those who have seen the angry newsreel coverage of scenes from Birmingham and elsewhere in the South may have trouble understanding why Dr. King and his followers have remained non-violent over the years.

"You have to understand one of the basic precepts of non-violence," Dr. King said, "namely that suffering can be a powerful force for social transformation. There is nothing in the non-violent activity that says you will not be the recipient of suffering. It says in fact that you must be willing to die for something that you believe in."

"I say over and over again to people that we must never allow anyone to pull us so low as to make us hate them. We are working on the conscience of our opponent, exposing his moral defenses, disarming him."

The Norwegian committee named Dr. King for the peace prize has not found all his critics disarmed.

Birmingham's former bulldog of the status quo, Police Chief "Bull" Connor, said at the time of his award:

"They're scraping the bottom of the barrel."

And much hate mail has crossed the Atlantic to Scandinavia from the South.

But the sturdy Norwegians have a way of putting their finger on the nervous pulse of mankind. One of their proudest choices was Carl von Ossietzky, a German pacifist, in 1935. After that Hitler forbade any German to accept the award. But Hitler passed and the awards continue.

From North American Newspaper Alliance



MRS. CORETTA KING



REV. KING

Throng Hears Dr. King At St. Paul's in London

LONDON (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King, 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner, called for black and white brotherhood yesterday before a packed congregation in St. Paul's Cathedral.

He was the first Baptist ever to mount the historic carved pulpit under Sir Christopher Wren's mighty dome. The novelty of an American Negro preacher at St. Paul's brought more than 4,000 to evensong. Persons of all races crowded the nave. Many had to stand in the aisles.

Dr. King's voice rang out sharply as he warned that a doctrine of black supremacy was as great a danger as one of white supremacy. Unless men and nations live together, they will perish together, he said.

"Too many of our white brothers," said Dr. King, "are only concerned with their economic problems, their social status, their political powers and their so-called way of life."

Warns on Methods

Of his own people he said:

"We must not seek to rise from a position of disadvantage to one of advantage, substituting injustice of one type for that of another.

"God is, not interested in the freedom of white, black or yellow men, but in the freedom of the whole human race. All over the world, as we struggle for justice and freedom, we must never use second-class methods to gain it.

"We are interdependent—all nations, all men. No individual, no nation, can live alone."

Dr. King, whose plain black gown contrasted sharply with the more colorful robes of the Anglican clergy, called on the richer nations to think more of the poorer ones or pay the price by eventually perishing with them.

Cites Indian Hunger

The American preacher, who had breakfasted with visiting Prime Minister Lal Bhaour Shastri of India, said America spent millions of dollars on storing surplus foods. It could be stored free of charge, he suggested, in the wrinkled bellies of India's hungry.

Later, at a news conference in the nearby cathedral chapter house, Dr. King said the wor-

ship in St. Paul's had been a meaningful occasion for him personally and, he hoped, of some significance for Christendom as a further sign of ecumenical development.

Sees U. S. Improvement

He called Prime Minister Shastri "a marvelous example of the Gandhian tradition," with whom he discussed the problems of civil rights in the United States and the untouchables in India. They also mentioned Gandhian nonviolent methods of resistance.

Dr. King said he thought conditions of justice for the Negro in the United States were better than two years ago. He mentioned Mississippi and Alabama as the only two states still showing a determined resistance to integration.

Today Dr. King will meet members of Parliament and of the British Council of Churches before addressing Christian action meeting at city temple on the racial issue. He leaves tomorrow for Oslo to collect his Nobel prize.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
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Calls for Black-White Brotherhood

4000 Hear Dr. King Attack Racism From Pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral

From News Dispatches

LONDON, Dec. 6 — Nobel Prize-winning American Negro leader Martin Luther King warned Britain today against allowing racism to grow out of the influx of colored immigrants to the British Isles in recent years.

Mr. King made his call for black and white brotherhood before a packed congregation in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was the first Baptist ever to mount the Anglican pulpit under Sir Christopher Wren's mighty dome.

The novelty of an American Negro preacher at St. Paul's brought more than 4000 to evensong. Persons of all races crowded the nave. Many had to stand in the aisles.

Mr. King warned that a doctrine of black supremacy was as great a danger as one of white supremacy. Unless men and nations live together, they will perish together, he said.

"Too many of our white brothers," said Mr. King, "are only concerned with their economic problems, their social status, their political powers and their so-called way of life."

Of his own people he said: "We must not seek to rise from a position of disadvantage to one of advantage, substituting injustice of one type for that of another."

The American preacher, who had breakfasted with visiting Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India, said America

spent millions of dollars on storing surplus foods. It could be stored free of charge, he suggested, in the wrinkled bellies of India's hungry.

Mr. King also advocated Communist China's membership in the United Nations. He said the presence there of China "in spite of its despotic and totalitarian regime" would help toward disarmament efforts and a suspension of all nuclear tests.

Monday Mr. King will meet members of Parliament and of the British Council of Churches before addressing a Christian Action meeting at City Temple on the racial issue. He leaves Tuesday for Norway to collect his Nobel Prize.

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 The Washington Daily News _____
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 The Worker _____
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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 12-7-64

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DEC 11 1964

100-106670-17

Dr. King Preaches Negro Restraint



The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. talking with reporters at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, an associate of Dr. King, is seated at right.

By JAMES FERON
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Dec. 6—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. told a congregation in St. Paul's Cathedral today that "the doctrine of black supremacy is as great a danger as the doctrine of white supremacy." Four thousand Britons packed the cathedral to its

huge doors to hear the first evensong sermon ever delivered in St. Paul's by a non-Anglican. Dr. King, a Baptist, said, "All over the world, as we struggle for justice and freedom, we must never use

second-hand methods to gain it." Speaking in the measured cadence familiar to millions of Southern Negroes in the United States, Dr. King added:

"We must not seek to rise from a position of disadvantage to one of advantage, substituting injustice of one type for that of another. We must not substitute our oppression for another kind of oppression."

Rebuttal to Malcolm X

The civil-rights leader, visiting here on his way to Oslo to receive the Nobel Prize for Peace, devoted his sermon largely to noncontroversial themes. But his plea for moderation in the rights struggle appeared deflected at the activities of Malcolm X, leader of the militant Black Nationalist movement, who is also in London.

Speaking on television last night, Malcolm warned that the patience of United States Negroes was wearing thin in the fight for equal rights. He intimated that major violence was just under the surface.

At a news conference after his sermon, Dr. King pursued the racial question. "Negroes in the United States are more in line with the philosophy of integration and togetherness," he said, "and not in line with racial separation."

He added that only 75,000 out of 22 million Negroes in the United States "joined groups supporting black supremacy."

Dr. King's invitation to deliver the Sunday-afternoon sermon came from Canon John Collins of St. Paul's. There were Negroes in the congregation, but their representation was small in proportion to their 1 per cent share of the popu-

lation. There were also a few foreign visitors.

Dr. King spoke for three-quarters of an hour on the theme "The Three Dimensions of a Complete Life: Length, a Healthy, Rational Self-Interests; Breath, Honor Thy Neighbor and Height, Love of God."

Quotes His Wife

He quoted Greek philosophers as well as poets, modern authors, world leaders, Mrs. King and the Bible. Occasionally he drew a murmur of amusement from the congregation.

Recalling the parable of the Good Samaritan, who helped a stricken man on the road between Jericho and Jerusalem, Dr. King asked why a priest had passed by without stopping. The priest may not have noticed the stricken man, Dr. King said, or he may have been afraid to stop. Then again, Dr. King suggested, "he might have been rushing off to form a Jericho Improvement Association."

To many worshipers seated in the transepts or behind the massive columns along the nave Dr. King was not visible.

Loudspeakers discreetly installed in recesses and behind statuary carried his voice throughout the cathedral.

After the sermon, the congregation stood and sang a hymn that began:

Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide.
In the strife of truth with
falseness,
For the good or evil side.

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Calls for Black-White Brotherhood

4000 Hear Dr. King Attack Racism From Pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral

From News Dispatches

LONDON, Dec. 6 — Nobel Prize-winning American Negro leader Martin Luther King warned Britain today against allowing racism to grow out of the influx of colored immigrants to the British Isles in recent years.

Mr. King made his call for black and white brotherhood before a packed congregation in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was the first Baptist ever to mount the Anglican pulpit under Sir Christopher Wren's mighty dome.

The novelty of an American Negro preacher at St. Paul's brought more than 4000 to evensong. Persons of all races crowded the nave. Many had to stand in the aisles.

Mr. King warned that a doctrine of black supremacy was as great a danger as one of white supremacy. Unless men and nations live together, they will perish together, he said.

"Too many of our white brothers," said Mr. King, "are only concerned with their economic problems, their social status, their political powers and their so-called way of life."

Of his own people he said: "We must not seek to rise from a position of disadvantage to one of advantage, substituting injustice of one type for that of another."

The American preacher, who had breakfasted with visiting Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India, said America

spent millions of dollars on storing surplus foods. It could be stored free of charge, he suggested, in the wrinkled bellies of India's hungry.

Mr. King also advocated Communist China's membership in the United Nations. He said the presence there of China "in spite of its despotic and totalitarian regime" would help toward disarmament efforts and a suspension of all nuclear tests.

Monday Mr. King will meet members of Parliament and of the British Council of Churches before addressing a Christian Action meeting at City Temple on the racial issue. He leaves Tuesday for Norway to collect his Nobel Prize.

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Letters to the Editor

Hoover on King

J. Edgar Hoover's conduct of the past has reflected great credit on his particular agency and on the country in general. Significant in this image has been Mr. Hoover's reluctance to engage in petty nagging, epithets and name calling. He has given the impression that he knew where he was going and was determined to reach his goal. This was entirely to his credit.

But of recent there seems to be a new and unfortunately bitter and disturbed Hoover.

I wish to refer especially to his remarks concerning the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Mr. King was dubbed as a liar by Mr. Hoover. As director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I'm sure Mr. Hoover must have ample information to justify so serious a description. And if Mr. Hoover has such justifying facts—the public deserves to know. For Martin Luther King, like Mr. Hoover, is a public figure. Mr. King has suffered too many indignities, sacrificed too much personal security and worked too unreservedly, to be so harshly attacked by one whom our country has honored so long.

Does Mr. Hoover unequivocally deny that his bureau tends to take on local color in the execution of its work? Does the respected director of the FBI mean to say that his bureau is entirely color blind — even in the Deep South? If the case he so, then

the situation is strongly complicated.

It would be helpful if Mr. Hoover would publish — if such is permissible, figures on the racial ratios of his bureau in general and in the local offices of the Southern states in particular. These figures alone would go a long way in dispelling some of our fears.

In the light of the tremendous dangers all around us—the threat of the spread of communism, family disintegration, social and civil unrest, I would think that Mr. Hoover could serve his country best by applying his energies to the work of this office rather than castigating Dr. King.

For in spite of all that may be said to the contrary by the respected director of the FBI, Martin Luther King has been, still is and shall remain respected, loved and an honored champion of love and justice.

THE REV. R. J. PATTERSON.
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UPI-31

(KING)

LONDON--AMERICAN NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID TODAY THE WESTERN POWERS ARE SPENDING TOO MUCH MONEY ON MILITARY BASES AND NOT ENOUGH FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

"CAN WE IN THE WEST STAND IDLY BY AND NOT BE CONCERNED ABOUT CONDITIONS IN THE WORLD?" HE ASKED IN A SERMON DELIVERED AT LONDON'S FAMED ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

"IN THE WEST WE ARE SPENDING FAR TOO MUCH OF OUR BUDGET MAKING MILITARY BASES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, WHILE PEOPLE ARE STARVING," KING SAID. "WE MUST NOT END UP SUBSTITUTING ONE TYRANNY FOR ANOTHER."

KING, WHO STOPPED HERE FOR A BRIEF VISIT ON HIS WAY TO STOCKHOLM, WILL RECEIVE THE 1964 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE THERE LATER THIS WEEK. HE WAS HONORED FOR HIS DRIVE TO SECURE CIVIL RIGHTS FOR NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

KING, HEAD OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), A CIVIL RIGHTS GROUP, AND PASTOR OF A SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH IN ATLANTA, GA., SAID: "ONE DAY ALL MEN EVERYWHERE MUST RECOGNIZE THEY MUST LIVE TOGETHER AS BROTHERS OR ELSE PERISH AS FOOLS."

"THE DOCTRINE OF BLACK SUPERIORITY IS JUST AS DANGEROUS AS THE DOCTRINE OF WHITE SUPERIORITY. GOD IS INTERESTED IN THE FREEDOM OF THE WHOLE HUMAN RACE TO CREATE A WORLD WHERE EVERYONE WILL LIVE TOGETHER IN HARMONY."

"THIS IS THE WAY I WANT TO SEE IT IN MY COUNTRY AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD," KING SAID.

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UPI-44

ADD KING, LONDON (UPI-31)

LATER, AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, KING WARNED BRITAIN AGAINST ALLOWING "FESTERING SORES OF BITTERNESS" TO CREATE A SERIOUS RACIAL SITUATION.

HE SAID IN A PREPARED STATEMENT HE HAD NOTICED THAT THE INFLUX OF COLORED IMMIGRANTS TO BRITAIN HAD THE MAKINGS OF A PROBLEM IN RACE RELATIONS.

"I CANNOT SPEAK OF THE SPECIFIC ISSUES AT HAND BUT THERE ARE SOME THINGS WHICH WE HAVE LEARNED IN THE UNITED STATES THAT I THINK HAVE SOME RELEVANCE HERE," HE SAID.

"FIRST, SO FAR AS HOUSING IS RESTRICTED AND GHETTOS OF A MINORITY ARE ALLOWED TO DEVELOP, YOU ARE PERMITTING FESTERING SORES OF BITTERNESS AND DEPRIVATION TO POLLUTE YOUR NATIONAL HEALTH AND CREATE FOR YOURSELVES A SERIOUS SITUATION IN THE YEARS TO COME.

"SECOND, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EDUCATION, TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT MUST BE MADE AVAILABLE WITHOUT REGARD TO CLASS OR COLOR, IF THE NATION IS TO PROSPER IN SPIRIT AND TRUTH," KING SAID.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Arrives In London For Sermon

LONDON, Dec. 5 (UPI) — American civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King arrived by plane from New York Saturday for a brief visit to London before receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo Dec. 10.

He was met at the airport by Cannon John Collins, one-time leader of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) and now leader of the Christian Action Movement. Mrs. Peggy Duff of the CND flew in from Paris specially to greet King.

"I am pleased to return to Great Britain where the will for peace and justice has always been strong and where the courage to act has always accompanied that determination," King said.

"More and more I have come to realize that racism is a world problem and that the work of Christian action to support freedom in South Africa is a part of our struggle to eliminate segregation and discrimination."

King, a Baptist minister, will preach Sunday at St. Paul's Cathedral, becoming the first free church minister to do so. Asked what his subject would be, he said, "I have several ideas but nothing definite yet. I will wait until tomorrow."

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Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 46
The Atlanta Journal
and Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 12/6/64

Edition: Sunday

Author:

Editor: LUTHER McALLIS

Title: CIRM

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Submitting Office: Atlanta

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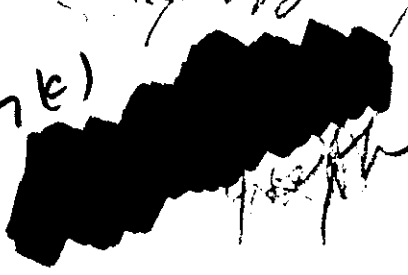
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King to Preach At Cathedral

London, Dec. 5 (AP) Dr. Martin Luther King, Negro civil rights leader, arrived today for a three-day stopover en route to Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace prize Thursday.

Dr. King will preach tomorrow in St. Paul's Cathedral, then will meet reporters in a building in the cathedral yard.

On Monday he will meet a number of members of Parliament at the House of Commons, have talks with officials and guests of the British Council of Churches and discuss America's racial issues in an address to a public meeting in the City Temple Hall sponsored by Britain's Christian Action organization.

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NAMES AND FACES

By William Rollins

En Route to a Peace Prize

The Rev. Martin Luther King arrived in London for a three-day visit en route to Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize on Thursday. Today the American civil rights leader will preach in St. Paul's Cathedral and hold a news conference. Tomorrow he will visit the House of Commons and meet with members of Parliament, talk with officials of the British Council of Churches and talk at a public meeting in City Temple Hall sponsored by Britain's Christian Action Organization. He said on his arrival: "I am pleased to return to Great Britain where the will for peace and justice has always been strong and where the courage to act has always accompanied that determination. More and more I have come to realize that racism is a world problem and that the work of Christian Action to support freedom in South Africa is a part of our struggle to eliminate segregation and discrimination."

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Justice without emotion

A score of Mississippians have been arrested by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in connection with the murder last summer of three civil rights workers.

The nation will watch with interest to see if evidence presented is conclusive enough to bring to an end one of the most intensive investigations in the history of the FBI. This interest, if it is properly channeled, will represent the normal interest a democratic people has in seeing that laws are enforced, and its nation preserved as a safe place in which to live.

Counter to that high-principled interest will be the emotional views of persons who consider the law to be either an enemy to be outwitted, or a tool by which to exact revenge.

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● Dr. Martin Luther King already has placed himself in the latter category, by intemperate criticism of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for not rushing arrests. It is true that arrests were delayed for some time after the FBI had settled on certain suspects, but it is also certain that our system of justice isn't worth a plugged nickel if law enforcement agencies fail to document their cases with adequate evidence.

● A resident of Philadelphia, Miss., deplored the arrests as "the start of another civil war." Here again is emotionalism, based on failure to realize that almost all Mississippians, including most of those in Philadelphia, want to see justice done.

● Some observers immediately expressed doubts as to whether a Mississippi jury would convict persons in this particular case. This is the prejudiced view of those who have

had it drilled into them that Mississippi is a lawless place. The truth is that official FBI crime reports for 1963 showed it to be the most law-abiding state in the entire Union with only 393.2 crimes per 100,000 persons. The rate ranges up to as high as 2,290.1 crimes per 100,000 persons in Nevada. You cannot look down on Mississippi's fine record for upholding law if you live in Michigan, with a rate of 1,348.6; Massachusetts with a rate of 1,137.1; or Connecticut, with a rate of 974.5.

● Just as extreme an attitude in the other direction was the manner in which a Neshoba County grand jury lashed back at critics with the statement that there is more major crime in New York in one night than in Neshoba County in 100 years. The statement is probably true, but manner of the statement implied some excuse might exist for a little bit of violence once in a great while. The truth is that crime is crime, whether on a Neshoba bayou or in Central Park, and in either place ought to be punished.

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Should trials result from these arrests, and should the evidence result in convictions, the outcome should be viewed dispassionately as the proper workings of justice.

But the nation would be unwise to point any finger of scorn at overall law enforcement or judicial procedure in Mississippi. Nor should anyone be so obtuse as to consider the FBI to be the tool of any vindictive crusading group.

It is simply a matter of a few persons having committed a despicable triple murder, and of our efficient federal investigative body having conducted the resulting investigation as it should.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— 2 P

— The Augusta Chronicle
Augusta Herald

— Augusta, Ga.

Date: 12/5/64

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Louis G. Harris

Title:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: Savannah

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Dr. King Says He Needs 'A Long Period of Rest'

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was nearly a half-hour late for his news conference yesterday at the Sheraton Atlantic Hotel here because of "complete exhaustion."

Before his appearance, Bayard Rustin, another civil rights worker, told newsmen: "He's just worn out—exhausted—and he has an upset stomach."

Mr. Rustin said Dr. King was being attended by a physician.

Dr. King said later that "my health is pretty good, but I have lived a pretty hectic life and am told that I need a long period of rest."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
New York Times

Pg 19

Date: 12-5-64
Edition: Late City
Author: None
Editor: Clifton Daniel
Title: Dr. King Says He Needs "A Long Period of Rest"

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: New York

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Meeting With Hoover Amazes King

By Drew Pearson

More details have now leaked out regarding the dramatic talk between J. Edgar Hoover and the man he called "the most notorious liar in the country."

As previously reported, the meeting, which began at 3:30 p.m., was amicable and lasted so long — with Hoover doing most of the talking — that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. almost missed his 5 p.m. plane to Atlanta. An aide had to phone to ask that the plane be held for five minutes.

The most surprising statement made by the FBI chief to the Negro leader was this advice: "What you need to do is educate the Negro and get him to vote."

Dr. King and his associates who attended the meeting were so flabbergasted that they didn't come back at Hoover to remind him that the drive to register and vote was the whole reason why Negroes had been beaten and brutalized in some sections of the South.

Hoover made no apology to Dr. King for his famous statement at his women's press conference calling Dr.



Pearson

King a liar, though Dr. King gave him an opening. He told Hoover that at no time had he made the statement attributed to him criticizing FBI agents for being derelict in their duties because of their Southern background.

However, Hoover was quite eloquent and convincing regarding his description of the FBI's problems in the South, and gave the Negro leaders the definite impression that he was sincere and determined regarding future policy. He said that if there were any instances of failure by FBI agents, Dr. King should bring them to his attention and he would act immediately.

FBI's Problems

Hoover also listed some of the problems the FBI faces in the Deep South.

The No. 1 problem, he said, is the difficulty of getting juries to convict. He cited the murder of Lt. Col. Lemuel Penn, the Reserve officer killed while traveling from military duty in Georgia. The evidence against the murderers, Hoover said, was overwhelming, yet a jury had failed to convict.

The No. 2 problem, Hoover said, is that of Southern law-enforcement officers. Sometimes they themselves have been responsible for beatings and even murders. He cited the murder of three civil

rights workers in Philadelphia, Miss.

Hoover said he knew the kind of treachery of which these local officers were guilty, and understood the glaring injustice done to Negroes in some parts of the South.

Hoover kept reminding Dr. King that the FBI is only an investigative agency, that it has no police power beyond that.

Negro's One Hope

Dr. King, in turn, emphasized to the FBI chief that the Negro's one ray of hope is the Federal Government. In state courts, the Negro cannot expect to get justice, but the Federal Government is the Negro's one hope of combating despair.

Therefore, the FBI, representing as it does the Federal Government, is a symbol of fairness, Dr. King explained. When the Negro talked of the FBI, he had said, in the past: "Now we are going to get results."

But today, said Dr. King, we have sometimes wondered whether the FBI was with us.

Hoover seemed to think that recent criticism by Negroes was a personal attack on him.

During the conversation, Hoover also seemed inclined to lump all Negroes together, didn't differentiate between

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radical trouble-makers and the responsible, nonviolent groups.

While he made it clear that he understood what a wilderness the Deep South is when it comes to law enforcement, he also made it clear that he has no great understanding of what the civil rights struggle is all about.

In brief, Hoover appeared to his callers as a great cop, but not a humanitarian.

Claude Pepper

Keep an eye on Rep. Claude Pepper of Miami to replace former Rep. Carl Elliott of Alabama on the House Rules Committee. This is the powerful committee that can either block or give the green light to legislation, and which has long been dominated by Dixiecrats and Republicans.

Carl Elliott, liberal Southerner, has been defeated, and Claude Pepper, a Southerner with stature, is considered the logical man to replace him. Pepper served two terms in the U.S. Senate, later showed humility by running for the lower house of Congress, where he has served for the last two years.

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UPI-104

(KING)

NEW YORK--NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING SAID TODAY THE ARREST OF 20 MEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE SLAYING OF THREE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN MISSISSIPPI "RENEWS" HIS FAITH IN DEMOCRACY.

BUT KING ADDED THAT HE BELIEVED IT WOULD BE "DIFFICULT" FOR THE MEN TO BE CONVICTED IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER WAS IN NEW YORK PREPARING TO FLY TONIGHT TO OSLO, NORWAY, TO ACCEPT THE PEACE PRIZE.

"ON THE ARRESTS, HE SAID:

"IT RENEWS AGAIN FAITH IN DEMOCRACY THAT THE FIRST STEPS TOWARD JUSTICE HAVE BEEN MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE BRUTAL MURDER OF THREE FINE YOUNG MEN LAST SUMMER. I MUST COMMEND THE FBI FOR THE WORK THEY HAVE DONE IN UNCOVERING THE PERPETRATORS OF THIS DASTARDLY ACT.

"THE NEXT STEP TOWARD JUSTICE DEPENDS ON THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

"I SINCERELY PRAY THAT JUSTICE RINGS IN THIS SITUATION AND THAT THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI WILL FIND ITS CONSCIENCE AND FORTHRIGHT DECLARE THAT MURDER, EVEN IF IT'S THE MURDER OF A BLACK MAN, IS UNJUST."

KING WAS ASKED ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF CONVICTION IN THE STATE.

"I AM NOT HOPEFUL, I FEEL THAT IT WILL BE DIFFICULT," HE REPLIED. "HOWEVER, I AM ALWAYS OPEN FOR CREATIVE SURPRISE."

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UPI-182

(KING)

ATLANTA--NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. TONIGHT WAS GIVEN A TUMULTUOUS SENDOFF TO EUROPE BY HIS FOLLOWERS, MANY OF WHOM HE HAS LED THROUGH SOME OF THE WORST RACIAL TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH'S HISTORY. KING, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND A NUMBER OF HIS STAFF MEMBERS, WILL RECEIVE THE \$54,000 PEACE PRIZE NEXT WEEK IN OSLO.

IN NEW YORK TONIGHT AND TOMORROW, HE WILL BE HONORED BY UNITED NATIONS AMBASSADOR ADLAI STEVENSON, U.N. SECRETARY U THANT, AND DR. RALPH BUNCHE, A FORMER PEACE PRIZE WINNER.

KING TOLD REPORTERS HERE HE WILL RETURN TO PLUNGE IMMEDIATELY INTO TESTING OF THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS LAW, MAINLY IN ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

ONLY A FEW DETRACTORS WERE AMONG THE CROWD THAT TURNED UP TO SEE KING OFF.

KING DECLINED TO COMMENT ON A STATEMENT BY GEORGIA SEN. HERMAN TALMADGE THAT FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SHOULD HAVE A MEDAL FOR CALLING THE NEGRO LEADER THE NATION'S "MOST NOTORIOUS LIAR."

KING SAID HE DID NOT HAVE TO "DEFEND MY INTEGRITY--THAT IS UP TO THE PUBLIC."

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(REPEATING BY REQUEST)

UPI-148

(HOOVER-REACTION)

ATLANTA--SEN. HERMAN TALMADGE, D-GA., SAID TODAY FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER "SHOULD GET SOME KIND OF MEDAL FOR BRAVERY" FOR DISPUTING THE WORD OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AND CALLING HIM A "NOTORIOUS LIAR."

TALMADGE, SPEAKING TO A GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, DID NOT CALL KING BY NAME, BUT SAID, "IT'S NOT OFTEN TODAY THAT OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON STAND UP AND DISPUTE THE WORD OF SUCH A HIGH AND MIGHTY PERSONAGE AS THE WINNER OF AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE PRIZE."

KING, HEAD OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, LEAVES ATLANTA TODAY FOR OSLO, NORWAY TO RECEIVE THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR HIS CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES.

"MR. HOOVER PULLS FEW OF HIS PUNCHES," TALMADGE SAID. "HE HAS MADE IT CLEAR AGAIN AND AGAIN THAT HE IS UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO LAWLESSNESS WHATEVER FORM IT MAY TAKE, WHETHER IT BE PERPETRATED BY THE HOODLUM WITH A GUN IN HIS HAND, BY THE YOUNG KID IN BLUE JEANS, OR BY THOSE ACTING UNDER THE GUISE OF SO-CALLED SOCIAL REFORM."

TALMADGE DEVOTED MOST OF HIS SPEECH TO A DISCUSSION OF CRIME AND SAID RECENT JUDICIAL DECISIONS, SEEKING TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF ACCUSED CRIMINALS HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE EXPENSE OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES.

"IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE SCALES HAVE BEEN TIPPED HEAVILY IN FAVOR OF THE ACCUSED," HE SAID. "IMPASSIONED PLEADINGS FOR THE DEFENDANT HAVE OBSCURED THE RIGHTS OF THE VICTIMS."

THE PRESENT APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF GROWING CRIME AND LAWLESSNESS WAS "FAILING MISERABLY," TALMADGE ADDED, AND PREDICTED THAT THE WORST IS YET TO COME.

PART OF THE BLAME, HE ADDED, RESTS WITH "THE NEW PHILOSOPHY... THAT THE INDIVIDUAL SHOULD NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT HE DOES, THAT SOCIETY SOMEHOW IS REALLY TO BLAME."

12/3--N509PES

(END REPEAT)

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125 DEC 10 1964

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King plans lectures in Norway

OSLO, Norway (REUTERS)—American Negro civil rights leader Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King will make a lecture tour of Scandinavia after he receives the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize here next week, it was announced Wednesday.

Dr. August Schou, director of the Nobel Institute, said the unprecedented interest in King, reflected the high regard which Scandinavia has for his principle of non-violence. Non-violence will be the theme of his lectures.

The 35 year old American, believed to be the youngest peace prize winner in the history of the award, is scheduled to arrive here next Wednesday.

He will receive the prize — worth \$54,600 and a gold medal — at a ceremony at Oslo University the next day, Dec. 10, the 68th anniversary of the death of Dr. Alfred Nobel.

Schou said all cabinet members and the 150 members of the national assembly were expected to be present during the presentation ceremony, when the chairman of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, Gunnar Jahn, will speak about King's peace efforts.

An American embassy spokesman said a reception at the embassy was planned on King's arrival.

King will also be received by King Olav and by the United States Ambassador Margaret T. Tibbitts.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

b7(c)

Page 5A
The Atlanta Times
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 12/3/64
Edition: Georgia
Author:
Editor: LUKE GREENE
Title: CIRM

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

66 DEC 15 1964

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President Wards Off Trouble With the Answer That Isn't

By William J. Eaton
 United Press International
 Correspondents at President Johnson's news conferences have learned that his footwork in avoiding a direct answer to a troublesome question is similar to that of a championship boxer ducking a punch.

It often leaves reporters groping through rather vague Johnson language for what they thought upon first hearing was a solid answer. The President, of course, has had 30 years of practice in turning away Washington reporters' inquiries that he does not want to answer.

Here's one example from last Saturday's news conference:

"Q: Mr. President, is it the estimate of our Government today that an increase or an expansion of the war in Vietnam would probably lead to Chinese Communist retaliation?"

"A: I think that we will evaluate the entire situation out there with Gen. Taylor in

the coming week and take whatever action we think is in the national interest."

Johnson's answer to a question about FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's blunt criticism of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Nobel Prize-winning Negro leader, demonstrated again the avoidance of a direct answer.

The president was asked if Hoover's usefulness had been impaired because of the attack on King—described by the FBI chief as "the most notorious liar in the country" for saying that the FBI took no action on civil rights complaints in Albany, Ga., because its agents there were Southerners.

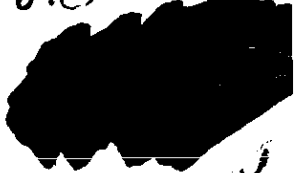
The King-Hoover clash was potential trouble for the President no matter what position he took. Negro groups—which overwhelmingly supported Johnson in the election—rushed to King's defense. Yet Hoover had built widespread popular support in his 40-year tenure in the FBI's top job.

After saying both men had exercised their "freedom of speech" now and then, Johnson said Hoover has been called upon to perform civil rights tasks on many occasions.

Then, in a key sentence, he added: "He has been diligent and rather effective, and I would hope that in the months ahead we would have further evidence of the outstanding capacity of his people, and that this would not degenerate into a battle of personalities."

On the receiving end, some newsmen interpreted this as a clear expression of support for Hoover. Some others, however, said they felt it was rather lukewarm praise. They read it as a not-so-subtle prod to Hoover to produce some results in a hurry in the civil rights field.

Such ambiguity, of course, could soften the wrath of partisans in both camps without stirring new controversy.

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 New York Herald Tribune ☐
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 The New York Times ☐
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 The New Leader ☐
 The Wall Street Journal ☐
 The National Observer ☐
 People's World ☐
 Date ☐

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 16 DEC 17 1964

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

These Days:

J. Edgar Hoover and Dr. King

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

President Johnson has tried to damp down the controversy between Dr. Martin Luther King, Negro Nobel Prize-winner and president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI. In the course of doing it he tossed



CHAMBERLAIN

a measured compliment in Mr. Hoover's direction, saying that in "the study and the investigation in this field of civil rights he has been diligent and rather effective." "I would hope," the President continued, "that in the months ahead we would have further evidence of his—the outstanding capacity of his people—and that this would not degenerate into a . . . battle of personalities."

Put into non-diplomatic language, this means that the President is telling Dr. Martin Luther King to stop criticizing the FBI for sins that it has not committed. At the same time the President is expressing a hope that J. Edgar Hoover will be careful in the future about blowing off steam. This is fair enough all around.

The fact, however, is that J. Edgar Hoover did have good reason for getting hot under the collar. When Dr. Martin Luther King said that not a single arrest had been made in Albany, Georgia, during a period in which the Negroes were complaining of brutalities, he inferentially pointed an insinuating finger at the FBI. But, as Mr. Hoover has had to explain over and over again, his organization is purely an investigative one. The FBI agents in the Albany area (four out of five of whom were, incidentally, northerners) went into the numerous allegations of civil rights violations and reported to the Department of Justice.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6

RED BANK REGISTER,
RED BANK, N.J.

Date: 12/3/64

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: JAMES J. HOGAN

Title: DIRECTOR

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NEWARK, N.J.

☐ Being Investigated

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133 DEC 22 1964

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The agents also made further investigations when the Department called for them. The attorney general, who happened at the time to be Bobby Kennedy, did not see fit to prosecute for civil rights infringement in any of the Albany incidents arising from local police arrests of demonstrators who had laid themselves down in the streets to block traffic.

But the department did bring a case against the deputy marshal of Sasser, Georgia, which is 20 miles from Albany, on complaints made by FBI investigators that the deputy had fired his gun in the direction of the tires of voter registration workers. Through no fault of the FBI, the deputy was acquitted by a U.S. District Court petit jury. The point to be made here is that the FBI has been zealous in gathering evidence in Georgia, and that the Department of Justice for which it works is willing to prosecute if it thinks it has a case that will stand up in court.

Dr. King, again inferentially pointing an insinuating finger at the FBI, made the acid observation that not a single arrest had been made in connection with the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, or the three murdered civil rights workers in Mississippi. But the FBI has identified a small group of Ku Klux Klansmen which it thinks was responsible for bombing the church. It has not, however, been able to obtain confessions that would insure a successful prosecution of the case. As for the Mississippi murders, it was the FBI that located the bodies of the dead men in an earthen dam. It also believes that it has developed information that will lead to prosecution of those responsible for the murders.

Dr. King is understandably vexed because the wheels of justice grind slowly. He doesn't like it that FBI agents work with local officers on criminal cases. This, he has said, makes it difficult in the South for the FBI to function effectively where Negroes are threatened. But the FBI is not a national police force and it has necessarily to co-operate with local officers. J. Edgar Hoover is understandably vexed when the FBI is condemned for doing the best it can within the limits of its authority.

The basic question is, do we want a national police force with power to function on its own even in the limited field of civil rights? Some time ago Asher Brynes, who is now a contributing editor of the liberal New Republic, made a study of various types of police forces as they have functioned under different political systems. His findings were all in favor of sticking to the decentralized police methods of a federal system. A central police power can all too easily become an engine of tyranny.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King, Wife To Leave For Oslo

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was to leave Thursday for Oslo, Norway, to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference members planned to give him "bon voyage" party at the Atlanta airport at 5 p.m.

He was taking his wife, a brother and eight members of the SCLC staff.



Martin Luther King

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 33

The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 12/3/64

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: JACK SPALDING

Title: CIRM

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

10 DEC 17 1964

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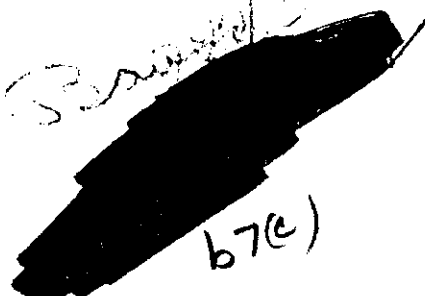
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'The Time Has Come for This Controversy to End' King Asks Hoover Parley

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 1 (UPI) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said last night he would call for a meeting with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to iron out their differences.

"I do not plan to engage in public debate with Mr. Hoover and I think the time has come for all this controversy to end, and for all of us to get on with the larger job of civil rights and law enforcement," Dr. King told a news conference.

"On the basis of this, I request a conference with Mr. Hoover to talk about this whole problem of law enforcement in the South."

(In Washington yesterday, reports that President Johnson was "disenchanted" with Mr. Hoover and planned to replace him were denied by the White House. Presidential Press Secretary George Reedy said the President "has never contemplating replacing Mr. Hoover.")

Dr. King and Mr. Hoover have been at odds because of various remarks each made which were critical of the other.

Mr. Hoover called Dr. King "the most notorious liar in the country" after reading a story in a Chicago newspaper in which Dr. King was quoted on FBI activity in the South.

violators were not promptly dealt with because the FBI men were southerners themselves. He was in Stamford last night for a public meeting in honor of his winning the Nobel Peace Prize.

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UPI-150
 (KING-HOOVER)

WASHINGTON--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., SAID TODAY THAT FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER INDICATED THERE WOULD BE ARRESTS IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SLAYINGS OF THREE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS NEAR PHILADELPHIA, MISS., LAST SUMMER.

KING TOLD NEWSMEN OF HOOVER'S STATEMENT ON THE EXPECTED ARRESTS AFTER MEETING WITH THE FBI DIRECTOR FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

THE CONFERENCE AROSE AS A RESULT OF THE VERBAL DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TWO, AND HOOVER'S REMARK THAT THE NEGRO LEADER WAS "THE MOST NOTORIOUS LIAR IN THE COUNTRY."

KING SAID "IT WAS A VERY FRIENDLY DISCUSSION."

"HE INDICATED THAT THERE WOULD BE ARRESTS IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS IN CONNECTION WITH THE KILLING OF THE THREE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN MISSISSIPPI."

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UPI-156

ADD 1 KING-HOOVER, WASHINGTON (UPI-150)

LAST WEEK, THE FBI SAID OFFICIALLY THAT IT KNEW THE KILLERS IN THE PHILADELPHIA SLAYINGS AND THAT "INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION IS CONTINUING TO DEVELOP THE CASE FOR PROSECUTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

KING HAD CHARGED THE LACK OF THE ARRESTS IN PHILADELPHIA AND ELSEWHERE SHOWED LACK OF FBI PROTECTION OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.

ACTING ATTY. GEN. NICHOLAS DEB. KATZENBACH HAS SAID PREVIOUSLY THAT MISSISSIPPIANS REFUSING TO COME FORWARD AND TESTIFY HAVE PREVENTED ARRESTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA SLAYINGS.

KING WOULD NOT ELABORATE FURTHER ON THE EXPECTED ARRESTS.

AS FOR HIS TALK WITH HOOVER, KING SAID IT WAS AN "AMICABLE MEETING AND THAT HE TRIED TO GET HOOVER TO "FORGET THE CONFUSIONS OF THE PAST WHEN HE EMERGED, KING READ A PREPARED STATEMENT.

"WE SOUGHT TO MAKE CLEAR THAT THERE MUST NOT BE MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE FBI AND THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE," KING SAID.

"WE DISCUSSED THE AREAS WHERE WE MEET THE STRONGEST RESISTANCE TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT."

HE SAID THESE AREAS INCLUDED THE STATES OF ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI WHICH HAVE BOTH A POTENTIAL FOR TERRORISM AND ACTUAL TERRORISM.

"I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE FORGET THE CONFUSIONS OF THE PAST AND GET ON WITH THE TASKS WHICH THE PRESIDENT, THE SUPREME COURT AND CONGRESS HAVE OUTLINED," KING SAID.

HOOVER MADE NO STATEMENT AFTER THE MEETING.

KING SAID HE FELT IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR NON-VIOLENT LEADERS TO SEEK TO MAINTAIN COMMUNICATION WITH "ALL WHO HAVE THE POWER TO ALLEVIATE THE SUFFERING OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH."

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UPI-89

(KING-HOOVER)

NEW YORK--FBI DIRECTOR HOOVER HAS ACCEPTED THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.'S REQUEST FOR AN INTERVIEW AND WILL MEET WITH THE INTEGRATION LEADER IN WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON, KING ANNOUNCED.

THE MEETING WAS SET FOR 3:30 P.M. AT FBI HEADQUARTERS.

KING SAID HE ASKED FOR THE MEETING TO END THE CONTROVERSY WHICH BEGAN WHEN THE NEGRO LEADER ACCUSED SOME SOUTHERN FBI AGENTS OF SIDING WITH SEGREGATIONISTS. HOOVER, IN DENYING THE CHARGE, SAID KING WAS "THE MOST NOTORIOUS LIAR IN THE COUNTRY."

KING WILL BE ACCOMPANIED IN THE INTERVIEW BY THE REV. RALPH ABERNATHY OF ATLANTA, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP COUNCIL, OF WHICH DR. KING IS CHAIRMAN, AND THE REV. ANDREW YOUNG, KING'S ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT.

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UPI-88

CORRESPONDENTS & PHOTOGRAPHERS:

FBI DIRECTOR HOOVER AND MARTIN LUTHER KING WILL MEET AT THE
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AT 3:30 P.M. TODAY.

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Negro Criticism of Hoover

Grows Louder

FBI Attitude Still Is That We're Bothering Them

By Paul Good
 Special to The Washington Post
 ATLANTA, Nov. 30—Negro criticism of J. Edgar Hoover and the role of the FBI in the South mounted today amid reports that Hoover's days as bureau chief may be numbered.
 "We never expected that action against him might come so soon," said the Rev. C. T. Vivian, director of affiliates for Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. "But really, what kind of man is this that can call Dr. King the country's most notorious liar one week, and the next boast that he's a states' righter who's against people having had their rights trampled by minorities?"
 "Negroes are the ones who

have had their rights trampled for decades and if Mr. Hoover doesn't know that by now it's time he learned."
 There is widespread bitterness in the Negro ranks against the FBI and its chief, despite acknowledged improvement by many of the bureau's role in the investigation of civil rights violations. Since the disappearance and murder of the three COFO (Council of Federated Organizations) workers in Philadelphia, Miss., FBI activity in hard-core areas has picked up markedly.
 But there are long-standing Negro grievances against Hoover personally and the performance of his men. In Greenwood, Miss., COFO project di-

rector Stokely Carmichael commented from a once-bombed "Freedom House."
 "I've been here since 1961 and I don't see all the improvement some people talk about. The FBI attitude still is that we're bothering them. And I'm not talking about protection. I'm talking about investigating civil rights crimes that defy U.S. law and the Constitution."
 In Montgomery, Ala., James Bevell, who runs a Southern Christian Leadership Conference project, said:
 "We just sort of don't depend on the Bureau for anything. The attitude of some agents I've met has been very good. But they're sorta like reporters. 'You know, they come around and ask questions and take notes and go away.'

- The Washington Post and Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News _____
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And you never hear from them again."

Defenders of the bureau's role say that Negroes expect protection, but that the assignment of FBI men is basically to investigate. On the basis of investigations, the FBI's parent Justice Department may or may not decide to prosecute for Federal law infraction. The bureau also can offer information to local authorities for non-Federal prosecution.

"It's difficult sometime to know who's to blame," Mr. Vivian said. "Reports go to the Justice Department and nothing happens. No one should say it's all the FBI's fault. But we just don't know why stacks of affidavits seem to fall into limbo between the bureau and the Justice Department. I'm told by a

source close to the Department that many reports are badly presented. They don't tell the story clear enough to give a lawyer basis for drawing a brief."

"And admittedly," says a King aide, Randolph Blackwell, "we don't follow up on cases where a sheriff beats a voter registration worker, for instance, and the FBI does investigate. We're devoting our energies to restructuring society, not to tabulating crime and punishment."

Negroes were dismayed July 10 when Hoover went to Jackson, Miss., to investigate the Philadelphia disappearance of the three rights workers and wound up introducing Gov. Paul Johnson of Mississippi to newsmen as "a man I have long admired from a distance."

Gov. Johnson had publicly referred to the NAACP initials as standing for "Niggers, Apes, Alligators, Coons and Possum."

Mr. Vivian and other civil rights spokesmen point out that the FBI worked hard on the Philadelphia murders and also gathered a strong case against Ku Klux Klansmen accused of killing Washington Negro educator Lemuel A. Penn. A white Georgia jury acquitted the men in the Penn case after defense attorneys made impassioned condemnations of FBI intervention. But the Negroes contend that the bureau is largely apathetic about day-to-day cases of white terrorism that don't get the headlines but do create a climate of intimidation that deprives Negroes of their rights in many parts of the Deep South.

They single out for special criticism the latest development in the shooting of teen-

age Negro Jimmy Travis outside Greenwood, Miss., on Feb. 28, 1963. A car carrying Negro voter registration workers, including the SCLC's Blackwell, was sprayed by machine gun bullets and Travis wounded severely. An FBI agent named George Everett later questioned Blackwell.

"I felt like it was a Klansman talking to me, he was so cold and hostile," Blackwell said. "I don't mean he was a Klansman but we were the victims and he acted like I had done something wrong."

Everett quit the FBI and was elected District Attorney of Leflore County, which includes Greenwood. Two white men were indicted in the Travis shooting. Last week, Everett dropped charges against them, stating there was insufficient evidence for conviction.

Hoover charged Dr. King with telling Negroes that FBI men were "all Southerners"

during racial troubles in Albany, Ga., during 1962. Dr. King denies this and firm proof either way is impossible to come by.

But many civil rights workers feel that agents in the field, whether they are Northern or Southern born, carry prejudicial attitudes that limit their effectiveness. They feel that FBI agents do not make the on-the-spot arrests that they are empowered to do under certain conditions. For example, they argue that a G-man who would surely try to stop a bandit from robbing a U.S. mail truck is loath to arrest a sheriff (with whom he may have to work on normal criminal cases) who is harassing Negroes picketing under the protection of the First Amendment.

The gap between Southern Negroes and the FBI is wide and growing wider with charge and countercharge arising from the Hoover-King controversy.

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UPI-24

(HOOVER)

STAMFORD, CONN.--THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID LAST NIGHT HE WOULD CALL FOR A MEETING WITH FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER TO iron out their differences.

"I DO NOT PLAN TO ENGAGE IN PUBLIC DEBATE WITH MR. HOOVER AND I THINK THE TIME HAS COME FOR ALL THIS CONTROVERSY TO END AND FOR ALL OF US TO GET ON WITH THE LARGER JOB OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT," KING TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

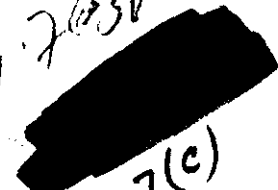
"ON THE BASIS OF THIS, I REQUEST A CONFERENCE WITH MR. HOOVER TO TALK ABOUT THIS WHOLE PROBLEM OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE SOUTH," HE SAID.

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DEC 7 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-129

(KING-HOOVER)

WASHINGTON--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. MET TODAY WITH FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER, WHO RECENTLY CALLED THE NEGRO LEADER "THE MOST NOTORIOUS LIAR IN THE COUNTRY."

KING, FLANKED BY THREE ASSISTANTS, MADE NO STATEMENT AS HE WALKED DIRECTLY INTO HOOVER'S OFFICE WITH ASSISTANT FBI DIRECTOR CARTHA DELOACH.

DELOACH GREETED KING IN THE HALLWAY OUTSIDE HOOVER'S OFFICE AND WAS INTRODUCED TO KING'S AIDES, DR. RALPH ABERNETHY, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE WHICH KING HEADS, AND DR. ANDREW YOUNG, ANOTHER KING ASSISTANT.

THE FOURTH PERSON IN KING'S PARTY WAS THE REV. WALTER FAUNTROY, HEAD OF THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE.

BOTH THE HALLWAY OUTSIDE HOOVER'S OFFICE AND THE RECEPTION ROOM WERE CROWDED BY NEWSMEN AND CAMERAMEN.

SOURCES SAID HOOVER WAS NOT EXPECTED TO HAVE ANY STATEMENT AFTER THE MEETING.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

"UAW - SOLIDARITY"
November, 1964
Pages 8 & 9

68 DEC 17 1964



The world listens whether the message comes from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial or from a makeshift platform at a neighborhood intersection or from alongside a car in a supermarket parking lot.

"I have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. I have a dream, that one day in the red hills of Georgia, sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave-owners, will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood . . ."

When the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., uttered those words 14 months ago, he underlined the meaning of that day's historic Freedom March in the nation's capital. It was a day that heightened America in the world's eyes, a day the world more fully understood democracy.

It was a day that completed the measurement of the young minister, thrust by history into a position of leadership and now judged worthy of the world's highest decoration: the Nobel Peace Prize.

From a Birmingham, Ala., jail where he was imprisoned as a participant in nonviolent demonstrations against segregation, Dr. King wrote a letter to eight white clergymen 18 months ago that spoke powerfully of human freedom.

"We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the op-

pressor; it must be demanded by the oppressed . . .

"I guess it is easy for those who have never felt the stinging darts of segregation to say wait. But when you have seen vicious mobs lynch your mothers and fathers at will and drown your sisters and brothers at whim;

"When you have seen hate-filled policemen curse, kick, brutalize and even kill your black brothers with impunity;

"When you see the vast majority of your 20 million Negro brothers smothering in an air-tight cage of poverty in the midst of an affluent society;

"When you suddenly find your tongue twisted and your speech stammering as you seek to explain to your six-year-old daughter why she can't go to the amusement park that has just been advertised on television, and see tears welling up in her little eyes when she is told that Funtown is closed to colored children . . .

"When you are forever fighting a degenerating sense of 'nobodiness,' then you will understand why we find it is difficult to wait.

"There comes a time when the cup of endurance runs over and men are no longer willing to be plunged into an abyss of injustice where they experience the bleakness of corroding despair.

"I hope, sirs, you can understand our legitimate and unavoidable impatience . . ."



In his cross-country, get-out-the-vote crusade, Dr. King stopped in Detroit where he was joined in a new conference by UAW President Walter P. Reuther.





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UPI-48

(BOYCOTT)

ATLANTA--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., HAS WARNED OFFICIALS OF SCRIPTO, INC., HE WILL CALL FOR A NATIONWIDE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT AGAINST THE FIRM'S PRODUCTS UNLESS A STRIKE IS SETTLED QUICKLY.

UNION MEMBERS AT SCRIPTO IN ATLANTA WENT ON STRIKE FRIDAY CHARGING NEGROES WERE SUBJECTED TO DISCRIMINATION IN A PROPOSED PAY INCREASE. THE COMPANY MANUFACTURES PENS, PENCILS AND CIGARET LIGHTERS.

JAMES V. CARMICHAEL, BOARD CHAIRMAN FOR SCRIPTO, DENIED THERE WERE RACIAL OVERTONES TO THE STRIKE.

"THE ISSUE IS PURELY ONE OF WAGES," HE SAID LAST NIGHT. "THE COMPANY MADE AN OFFER AND THEY REJECTED IT."

CARMICHAEL DECLINED TO COMMENT ON KING'S STATEMENT.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King's Cloak

To The Editor:

One of the many things which made our country great was a respect for law and order. Without it we degenerate to the violence of murder which was just exemplified in the Congo where a fine young missionary doctor was butchered by illiterate savages. The U. S. State Department will no doubt write a real sharp note! This all leads up to the fact that an American (no doubt sincere in his own mind) sharply criticized our leading law enforcement head, J. Edgar Hoover. I cannot condone this because I know that Martin Luther King has advocated violence — using his cloak of being a "religious" man to further his points. Mr. Hoover has a background of objective, efficient law enforcement and has the respect of all our Presidents regardless of party.

TOM MEW, Miami

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6AThe MIAMI NEWSMiami, Florida

Date: 11/29/64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

FBI DIRECTOR
J. EDGAR HOOVER
Information Conce

Character:

[MI 80-947]

Classification:

Submitting Office: Miami

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President Displeased By Hoover-King Row

Star Staff Writer

LBJ RANCH, Johnson City, Tex.—President Johnson made clear at a press conference yesterday that he was unhappy about FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's denunciation of civil rights leader Martin Luther King as a "notorious liar."

The President carefully sidestepped a direct answer, however, to a question asking whether he believed the FBI director had "impaired his usefulness because of the controversial statements he has made about Martin Luther King, the Warren commission and the Supreme Court."

In somewhat resigned fashion, Johnson said: "We have individuals from time to time that give their views in various situations. Both persons that you mentioned have exercised their freedom of speech on occasions."

Apparently he was thinking only of the questioner's reference to Hoover and King—and wanted to make clear he didn't like King's attacks on Hoover any more than Hoover's counter-attack.

Aim Is For Unity

"My problem is to try to prevent the strong divisions that could come to pass from time to time, instead of provoke them," Johnson said.

Hoover called King's cause of statements he made attacking the integrity of FBI agents in Albany, Ga., to the effect that there was no use in reporting civil rights violations to them because they were Southerners.

The President pointed out that Hoover and his FBI have been called upon many times to do investigative work in the field of civil rights, and said "he has been diligent and rather effective."

"I would hope in the months ahead," he added, "we would have further evidence of the outstanding capacity of his people, and that this would not degenerate into a battle of personalities."

Retention Implied

The implication was that Johnson still expects Hoover to remain as FBI director indefinitely, as he told him he wanted him to do in a ceremony last May when he issued an executive order waiving the mandatory retirement law in Hoover's case.

Hoover will be 70 years of age on January 1 and has been di-

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Director of the FBI since May 10, 1924.

The controversy between King and Hoover came into the open on November 18 when the FBI director received a group of Washington newspaper women for an unprecedented press conference. He boiled over on a number of subjects, including King. Hoover also lashed out at the Supreme Court, lenient "bleeding heart" judges, juvenile delinquency and the Warren Commission.

King replied with a telegram in which he accused the FBI of being ineffective in civil rights cases. The FBI, in return, last Wednesday issued a summary of arrests it has made in civil rights violations in the South, disclosing for the first time that it knows the identity of the slayers of three civil rights workers in Neshoba County, Miss.

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J. Edgar Hoover's Broadside

SIR: FBI Director Hoover did a great service to the Nation when he spoke out against the forces which are responsible for the constantly mounting crime wave which has been plaguing our cities ever since the above forces became powerful enough to undermine law and order. And if they follow their usual pattern, they will now do all that they can to destroy Mr. Hoover in order to silence any attempt to expose their destructive conspiracy.

W. McKinley.

SIR: The normally discreet and tactful J. Edgar Hoover was not at his best during a recent interview with women reporters. The FBI Director's blast and name-calling of Dr. Martin Luther King will do little to improve his status as top man of the bureau.

Mr. Hoover also expressed his disapproval of the Warren Commission report. This kind of conduct can make it difficult and embarrassing for the President to continue the services of Mr. Hoover as head of the FBI.

Herbert Sommers.

SIR: Apparently the big guns have been turned on our devoted FBI Chief of 40 years. Mr. Hoover has an enviable record and his type of character is out of step today. Some of us had wondered how long he would be kept in his post and were happy when President Johnson reappointed him.

Gertrude Pruitt,

Arlington.

SIR: Whatever excuse J. Edgar Hoover may have felt he had for voicing the absurdities to which we were subjected last week, one thing is clear: the man is obviously unfit to play a part in the direction and control of the principal federal police force.

His attack on Rev. King is so spurious as to be beneath comment. Far worse are the words of vituperation tossed so casually in the direction of the nation's judiciary. The term "bleeding heart judges" not only shows a total absence of taste — it also is totally lacking in objectivity. The entire tone of Mr. Hoover's assault upon the judiciary would be not in the least out of place if found in one of the more rabid, extreme-right wing tracts.

His frenzied "criticism" of the Klan, and of Southern law enforcement officials is, in the same wise, so intemperate as to be mere raillery. It offers no constructive suggestions as to how situations might be improved.

Finally, Mr. Hoover's sweeping assertion that one is not safe on the streets of Washington at any time of night is silly in the extreme. It is a statistical fact that Washington compares favorably with most other large American cities (and a very goodly number of smaller ones) in the matter of its crime rate.

Andrew B. Morris.

REC-44

DEC 29 1964

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE 29

VIEWS ON HOOVER

Manhattan: I am a Negro and have always had the utmost respect for J. Edgar Hoover. But his recent statement concerning Dr. Martin Luther King did not show the tact and intelligence expected of a man in his position. If Dr. King prevaricated, he must not have been fully aware of FBI procedure. J. Edgar Hoover should be retired as professor emeritus, and replaced by a more progressive personality.
 SOLOMON C. DORSEY.

Manhattan: FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has further incurred the enmity of "liberals" and fellow travelers by truthfully branding the professional agitator, Dr. Martin Luther King, as "a notorious liar." Every informed American knows this to be true, not only about Dr. King but his fellow misleaders. The FBI head might have gone all the way and used such descriptive terms as "fraud" and "fake." President Johnson's avoidance of any comment on Hoover's charge, while meeting with the Negro misleaders, suggests that perhaps the pre-election honeymoon between them and the Chief Executive may be drawing to a close.
 GEORGE S. SCHUTLER.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
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T. Hoover
12/1/64

UPI-158

(HOOVER-REACTION)

NEW YORK--JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF CORE, TODAY DEMANDED THE RESIGNATION OF FBI CHIEF J. EDGAR HOOVER AND CHARGED HE IS CONDUCTING A "VENDETTA" AGAINST CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS.

FARMER WAS ONE OF SEVERAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS TO REACT STRONGLY TO HOOVER'S SPEECH IN CHICAGO LAST NIGHT IN WHICH THE FBI CHIEF LASHED OUT AT "ZEALOTS OR PRESSURE GROUPS...SPEARHEADED AT TIMES BY COMMUNISTS AND MORAL DEGENERATES."

THE SPEECH CAME SHORTLY AFTER A NATIONAL MAGAZINE (NEWSWEEK) REPORTED THAT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE LAST WEEK HOOVER HAD SAID, AMONG OTHER THINGS:

"I HAVE BEEN ONE OF THESE STATES' RIGHTERS ALL MY LIFE... (CIVIL RIGHTS) DIFFICULTIES WERE DUE TO THE RATHER HARSH APPROACH TO THE MISSISSIPPI SITUATION BY THE AUTHORITIES HERE IN WASHINGTON, BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE...I CAN'T SPEAK IN TOO HIGH TERMS OF (MISSISSIPPI) GOV. (PAUL) JOHNSON'S MATURITY. HE BACKED UP THE FBI. HE'S DOING AN EXCELLENT JOB AS GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI."

"IT IS AN UNTENABLE SITUATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO BE SAYING AND DOING ONE THING AND THE CHIEF OF THE FBI TO BE SAYING PUBLICLY SOMETHING QUITE OPPOSED," FARMER SAID ANGRILY.

"IF HE OPPOSES THE POLICIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HE MAY PRESUMABLY STATE HIS VIEWS PRIVATELY. BUT HE SHOULD RESIGN BEFORE ARGUING THE STATES' RIGHTS POSITION PUBLICLY."

FARMER ALSO CRITICIZED HOOVER FOR CALLING DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING "THE MOST NOTORIOUS LIAR IN THE COUNTRY" AT THE NEWS CONFERENCE.

"MR. HOOVER'S UNFOUNDED STATEMENT ATTACKING DR. KING APPEARED TO BE AN ISOLATED, HYSTERICAL OUTBURST FOR WHICH A MAN IN PUBLIC LIFE MAY BE FORGIVEN," FARMER SAID. "NOW IT APPEARS THAT HE IS CARRYING ON A VENDETTA AGAINST THE CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS."

WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, AND ROY WILKINS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE NAACP, ALSO WERE SHARPLY CRITICAL OF HOOVER.

"I AM NOT ASKING THAT HE RESIGN," YOUNG SAID, "BUT I AM ASKING THAT HE RECONSIDER HIS ROLE."

"HE HAS A RIGHT AS A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL TO HOLD VIEWS ABOUT STATES' RIGHTS, BUT NOT AS HEAD OF THE FBI."

WILKINS SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"MR. HOOVER IS QUOTED IN A NEWS MAGAZINE AS DECLARING HIMSELF A 'STATES' RIGHTER.' IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE THIS PLACES HIM ALONGSIDE MISSISSIPPI RATHER THAN ALONGSIDE NATIONAL POLICY, A POLICY CLEARLY RATIFIED IN THE NOV. 3 ELECTION."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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"PERHAPS MR. HOOVER NEEDS TO REVIEW HIS POSITION AS FBI DIRECTOR IN THE LIGHT OF THAT REFERENDUM AND TO DECIDE WHERE HIS ALLEGIANCE LIES--NOT AS TO LOVE OF COUNTRY, BUT AS THE FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIP AND THE ISSUE OF COLOR-BLIND AMERICANISM."

CHARLES EVERS, FIELD SECRETARY FOR THE NAACP IN MISSISSIPPI, WHOSE BROTHER, MEDGAR, WAS ASSASSINATED IN JUNE, 1963, SAID:

"I THINK IT IS TIME FOR THE PRESIDENT TO REMOVE THIS MAN WITHOUT WAITING FOR HIS RETIREMENT. HOOVER IS A SELF-ADMITTED STATES' RIGHTER; HE IS ALSO A RACIST AND A SEGREGATIONIST...ANY MAN WHO PRAISES THE GOVERNOR OF A STATE WHERE...WANTON CRIMES HAVE BEEN COMMITTED... IS NO BETTER THAN THE 'RED NECK SHERIFFS' HE CRITICIZED AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE."

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Dr. King's Associations

It is interesting to note that professional racists are in concerted deluge criticizing J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, following Hoover's statement that the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., was the most notorious liar in the country. It is interesting to note that among those after Mr. Hoover's scalp are racist radicals as well as spokesmen for the Communist Party.

Perhaps a little research into Dr. King's friendships with pro-Communist causes may explain some of the reasons Dr. King is at odds with the FBI.

The February 23, 1961, issue of the "Atlanta Journal" carried an article entitled "Highlanders and Dr. King Join Forces." This article stated that the Atlanta Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), headed by King, and the Tennessee Controversial Highlander Folk School have joined forces to train Negro leaders for the southern civil rights struggle. According to the article, this school, located in the Tennessee Cumberland Mountains, has been involved in the past in several political controversies. It has been staunchly defended by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, among others, but in 1960 a Tennessee state court revoked its charter after a legislative investigation charged that communists had lectured there. The December 15, 1957, issue of the "Atlanta Journal" reported that the Highlander Folk School had been established in 1932 by Myles Horton, Director, and Donald L. West, a Georgian with a long record of affiliations with communist front groups. Horton denied that he or the school had ever had any connection with the communists.

The November 27, 1960, issue of "The Worker," a communist newspaper, carried an article entitled "1200 Clerics Urge Ike Free Sobell." The article listed King as one of those sponsoring an appeal to the President to urge a new trial for Morton Sobell or grant him clemency by commutation of sentence. Morton Sobell was convicted on April 5, 1951, in U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, for violation of the Espionage Statute. Sobell was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

The May 2, 1961, issue of the "Atlanta Journal" carried an article captioned "King Sees McCarthyism in Two U. S. Contempt Sentences." This article stated that King said the one-year jail sentences on Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson are evidences that "McCarthyism" is on the rise again. According to the article, King stated he had no doubt that they are being punished, particularly, Mr. Braden, for their integration activities. King further stated he was not upholding communism in any way, but he felt the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) should not be used to thwart integration. According to the article, Braden and Wilkinson would serve one-year jail sentences for contempt of Congress because they refused to tell the Committee in a 1958 Atlanta hearing whether they have ever been communists. Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Louisville, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against Braden, identified Carl Braden and his wife, Anne, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

An October 10, 1961, UPI release indicated that King had urged the admission of Red China into the United Nations the previous evening. His remarks were made in a question and answer period following a speech to the Annual Schenectady Freedom Forum Series. He said he could not understand why the United States "objects" to the admission of numerically the largest nation in the world without whose agreement there can be no true peace.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Date: 11/24/64
Edition: Daily
Author: Editorial
Editor: James M. Ward
Title: King Associations After Hoover's Scalp
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Jackson
☐ Being Investigated

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The August 25, 1961, issue of "New America," an official publication of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation, on page 8, column 3, contains an article entitled "Prominent Americans Seek Pardon for Junius Scales." According to the article, civil rights leaders, trade unionists and leading American cultural and intellectual figures joined in an effort to aid Scales, who had been sentenced to six years in prison under the Smith Act. Among those who joined this effort and signed a petition urging a suspension or reduction of Scales' sentence was King. It is noted that Scales was convicted in U. S. District Court, Greensboro, North Carolina, and on February 21, 1958, was sentenced to six years in the Federal penitentiary for violation of the membership provisions of the Smith Act of 1940. On June 5, 1961, the United States Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Scales.

The January 16, 1961, issue of the "National Guardian," on page 6, contains an article entitled "Abolish the Un-American." According to the article, a petition was directed to the 87th Con-

gress signed by 350 individuals who sought the abolition of HCUA. King, described as a church leader from Georgia, was among those who signed the petition.

The May 14, 1961, issue of "The Worker," on page 12, column 3, contains an article entitled "Southern Leaders Hit Un-Americans." The article revealed that 17 Negro and white Southern leaders initiated a petition to President Kennedy denouncing HCUA, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and various Southern state committees modeled after them, as instruments of destruction of the forces working for integration in the South. One of the initiators of the petition was Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. This denunciation was included in a plea to free Carl Braden, mentioned previously.

According to the 11-2-62 issue of the Long Island Star-Journal, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., claimed on that day that Jack H. O'Dell - who was identified as a communist in a story in the Star-Journal on October 26, 1962 - had resigned as an official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. It was revealed that Dr. King in a prepared statement denied knowledge of any previous communist activities of O'Dell. According to the newspaper article, O'Dell had operated as a concealed member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and had until the latter part of 1962 been Regional Consultant to the SCLC staff. The newspaper article also related that Robert Morris, Counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1958 stated that O'Dell was a district organizer for the Communist Party in New Orleans, Louisiana.

"The Atlanta Constitution" carried an article in its issue of 7-25-63 captioned "Onetime Communist Organizer Heads Rev. King's Office in N. Y." This article stated that Jack H. O'Dell of 488 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, "who has been identified as a district organizer for the Communist Party, USA, is now director of the New York Office of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference." It was also revealed that O'Dell was an organizer of a "Freedom Rally" in Macon, Georgia, in 1962 at which King was the announced speaker. O'Dell also attended the SCLC's civil rights school in Dorchester, Georgia, in 1962. The paper also revealed that on one occasion in December, 1962, and on three occasions in January, 1963, O'Dell registered at the Waluhaje apartments in Atlanta Georgia, as a representative of the SCLC. In January, 1963, O'Dell, King and other officials of the SCLC flew together to Savannah on a Delta Air Lines plane and the expenses for at least one of O'Dell's trips to Atlanta were paid by the SCLC.

The article continued with the comments that on October 31, 1962, King said that O'Dell had resigned and again on 12-1-62 King said O'Dell no longer was with the SCLC. In announcing O'Dell's

resignation in the Fall of 1962 after news stories appeared in newspapers in St. Louis and New Orleans labeling O'Dell a communist, King said O'Dell had worked briefly and temporarily as a technician in the SCLC voter registration project but "ceased functioning there long before this publicity appeared." King said, "He has never had any administrative post in the SCLC."

"The Atlanta Constitution" article stated that one of King's top aides told the paper on July 18, 1963, that O'Dell was no longer with the SCLC. "The Atlanta Constitution" dated July 26, 1963, contained an article entitled "Rev. King Denies O'Dell Link But His Office in N. Y. Differs." It was stated that King denied that O'Dell was presently employed by the SCLC but related "that he could not explain why a UPI investigation Thursday morning found that the man, Jack H. O'Dell, was identified by SCLC's New York office as an 'administrator' with the organization."

The article commented that King subsequently called a news conference in response to the previous day's story in "The Atlanta Constitution" at which King stated that O'Dell was not then employed by the SCLC, was never in a policy-making position and was released "by mutual agreement" on 6-26-63; King explained that when articles appeared linking O'Dell with the CP his "temporary resignation, pending an investigation" was asked for in 1962. He claimed that on the basis of the investigation which showed that O'Dell "had no present connection with the CP nor any sympathy with their philosophy," he was brought back on the staff and continued his employment for a few months on a temporary basis.

"The New York Times" of July 27, 1963, carried an article entitled "Dr. King Tells Role of His Accused Aide." Dr. King acknowledged that Mr. O'Dell "may have had some connections in the past" with communism but "we were convinced that he had renounced them and had become committed to the Christian philosophy of nonviolence in dealing with America's social injustices."

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1. Edgar Hoover Fires Back

IT was quite a load that J. Edgar Hoover got off his chest, in his long interview with the lady reporters here.

Tho the whole tenor of his remarks was undiplomatic and even intemperate, particularly in his reference to Dr. Martin Luther King, we conclude that, on the whole, he said a mouthful.

The Warren Commission came in for the charge it was "unfair and unjust" in its criticism of the FBI. We agree with Mr. Hoover there was an element of "Monday morning quarterbacking" in that report.

It also is true that some judges may go to far in shielding juveniles who commit major crimes but, in this, the law often is at fault. True also that the Supreme Court, in placing strict limits on police questioning of suspects, has not helped the war against crime. There is good evidence for Mr. Hoover's statement that the Secret Service — which protects the President, is ill equipped and undermanned.

His conclusion that a person can't walk safely here in Washington, or in Central Park, New York City, is an exaggeration — but not very much of an exaggeration.

Mr. Hoover's castigation of Dr. King might give the impression he is out of sympathy with civil rights legislation but his further remarks refute that idea.

He properly described as "scandalous" action by a McComb,

Miss., judge in suspending sentences of nine men convicted of bombing and burning a Negro church. Around Philadelphia, Miss., he said, law-enforcement officials participate in crime. Southern bombings and burnings are the work of the Ku Klux Klan and the FBI now knows pretty well who they are.

But the facts, even if Mr. Hoover's version of them were 100 per cent accurate, hardly justify his heated statement that Dr. King is "the most notorious liar in the country."

This was based on Dr. King's supposed statement that FBI agents in Albany, Ga., wouldn't act on Civil Rights complaints because they were Southerners. Mr. Hoover says four out of the five agents in Albany are from the North.

Dr. King insists he didn't say it. He has "sincerely questioned" effectiveness of the FBI in racial incidents but he never attributed this merely to the presence of Southerners in the FBI.

It is natural that ill-treated Negroes should have this feeling but, in defense of the FBI, it is an investigative organization. It cannot control juries and completely lacks jurisdiction in many of the crimes which have been committed in the name of race. Murder, for instance, is a state and not a Federal crime.

This exchange is unfortunate but, to look on the bright side, it gets some strong differences of opinion into the open where debate may establish some truths.

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
 The Washington Daily News ☒
 The Evening Star ☒
 New York Herald Tribune ☒
 New York Journal-American ☒
 New York Mirror ☒
 New York Daily News ☒
 New York Post ☒
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What's Behind The

By David Lawrence ✓

Hoover-King Row?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

WASHINGTON—On the surface, it may look as if the current controversy between J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, and Martin Luther King Jr., head of a leading Negro organization, merely concerns a question of veracity about incidents in Albany, Ga., in connection with the handling of complaints by Negroes and civil rights workers. But the issue goes deeper. It involves the effort of organized groups to pressure governmental agencies into taking action to meet protests based upon passion and emotional feelings, rather than on the rules of law which require substantial evidence before arrests can be made.

The effort to convert the FBI into a political agency is not new. It has been evident in the activities of other pressure groups. Sooner or later, the FBI will have to be made an agency separate from the Department of Justice.

When it comes to the law, citizens expect enforcement to be fair and impartial. The FBI cannot arrest a person merely on suspicion unless there is evidence. There are penalties for making false arrests.

A case which illustrates the caution the FBI exercises can be cited in the investigation of the murder of three civil rights workers in Mississippi a few months ago. The FBI has collected in that case certain information of an incriminating nature. But the making of arrests has been deferred in order to gather data which could make it possible to obtain convictions.

Law enforcement is not merely a matter of using the FBI as a national police force such as is found in totalitarian countries. Federal courts have recently released prisoners on the ground that they were improperly interrogated before they were arraigned.

Under existing circumstances, investigative agencies feel that they must be cautious and careful before they make arrests. But this will not satisfy some.

It is small wonder that Hoover seemed to give vent to impatience when he talked. Hoover was particularly bitter about some of the activities of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. The FBI chief said that King had told members of his organization



HOOVER

Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Boston, Mass.

RECORD AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

Date: 11/20/64

Edition: 5 Star Stocks

Author: David Lawrence

Editor: Homer Jenks

Title: Director J. E. Hoover

Character: 62-

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

70 DEC 22 1964

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133 DEC 21 1964

| not to report acts of violence to the FBI in Albany, Ga., because the agents were southerners and would not do anything.

| Hoover's reply was that the majority of FBI agents in the South are northerners, and that four of the five agents in Albany were born in the North.

| The FBI director conceded that there have been difficulties with local authorities, some of whom, due to their prejudices, are lax in law enforcement involving violations of civil rights. But the FBI has no authority over state and local police, and has to depend on their voluntary co-operation.

| In cases where local police cannot be relied upon, the FBI may increase its activity. But this does not mean that it can always gather enough evidence to bring a case against all persons suspected of violating civil rights.

| Somewhat the same dilemma confronts the FBI in connection with measures that might have been taken to protect the late President Kennedy. It is natural for the FBI director to resent the criticism of his agency made in the report of the Warren Commission.

| As Hoover told his press conference this week, it is impossible to take out of circulation "every individual who might threaten the safety of the President" when the chief executive makes a public appearance, especially when he rides down city streets in an open automobile. The implication that somehow the FBI was responsible for the failure to prevent Lee Harvey Oswald from shooting Kennedy is resented by FBI men who know the facts.

| The truth is that the FBI and Secret Service combined do not have sufficient personnel to carry out the kind of precautions which, the Warren Commission report intimated, might have been taken in Dallas. Nor does it have enough men to check every civil rights case.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

REC-24

CHURCH COUNCIL SALUTES DR. KING

By SALLY RUGABER

The Georgia Council of Churches Tuesday saluted Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. for his selection as recipient of the 1964 Nobel Peace prize.

The council, at its 12th annual meeting here, congratulated Dr. King for the recognition that "brings honor to him personally, to the United States, to the State of Georgia and to the City of Atlanta."

The council particularly noted that "Dr. King joins not only a select list of Americans who have been similarly honored, but also a limited number of recipients from the field of religion."

The award to Dr. King recognized "his activities to promote the cause of human brotherhood," the council said in its resolution.

NEW OFFICERS were to be elected during a luncheon. Nominated for president was Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta.

Dr. Richardson, if elected, would thus become the first Negro to head the Georgia Council of Churches since its formation in 1952.

The other nominees were Rev. Wayne Niederhuth of Rome, first vice president; Mrs. Phil Narmore of Atlanta, president of the United Church Women in Georgia, second vice president; Rev. David G. Pritchard of Americus, third vice president; Rev. Warren B. Gaw of Rome, secretary, and Charles M. Watt Jr. of Atlanta, treasurer.

IN ANOTHER resolution the council joined the Synod of Georgia

of the Presbyterian Church U.S., in calling for the formation of an interracial committee in Georgia at the state level.

The synod last May had urged that biracial committees be set up, "by the appropriate civil authorities" to promote "racial goodwill and justice" and "to suggest persons of stature and good will for appointment to further assure" these objectives.

This resolution and the one saluting Dr. King were approved without debate.

ANOTHER resolution to be presented Tuesday afternoon was to call upon the nine denominations of the council to make efforts to secure "accurate facts concerning the issues of our time" so that church members will be able to recognize the distortion of facts and to actively oppose hate literature.

If elected Dr. Richardson would succeed Rev. James H. Lightbourne Jr. of Atlanta as council president.

The first vice president of the council, Dr. Richardson has been a member of the executive board since the ecumenical body was organized. He is a Methodist.

He was president of Gammon Theological Seminary here from 1948 to 1959. Gammon, in 1960, became one of four seminaries that joined together to form the Interdenominational Theological Center of which Dr. Richardson is the first president. The center at present trains about one-third of all Negro theology students in this country, as well as several from abroad.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 7

The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 11/24/64

Edition: Final

Author: SALLY RUGABER

Editor: JACK SPALDING

Title: CIRM

Character:

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

70 DEC 8 1964

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Hoover's Outburst Stirs Avalanche of Protests

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By T. R. BASSETT

AN AVALANCHE OF ANGRY PROTESTS, ranging from public censure to demands for removal of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, followed Hoover's shocking racist characterization of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as "the most notorious liar in the country." Hoover, who in the course of his 40 years as FBI head has never brought to justice a single racist murderer, lyncher or church bomber, made his vile personal attack on the integration leader and 1964 Nobel Prize winner because of Dr. King's criticism of FBI failure to protect the rights of Negroes in the South.

Hoover made his attack last Wednesday in a press interview. At the same time Hoover blasted the Warren report because it said the FBI did too little to prevent the assassination of President Kennedy. He also railed at the Supreme Court for insisting that prisoners' rights should be protected.

The N. Y. Times replied Friday with an editorial entitled "Time to Retire," and noted that "the adulation with which Mr. Hoover has been surrounded has made him resentful of criticism to an extent insupportable in any public official," and that "it would be wise to let mandatory provisions of the federal retirement law take effect on Mr. Hoover's 70th birthday" Jan. 1.

The N. Y. Post said that "Hoover's conduct presents a clear challenge to President Johnson, perhaps as clear as that embodied in the insubordination of the late Sen. MacArthur."

The Baltimore Sun called Hoover's remarks "rash or inflammatory."

The N. Y. Herald-Tribune said: "For the holder of one of the most sensitive posts in government, the FBI director showed a cavalier recklessness with fact and fancy."

Even the segregationist Richmond Times-Dispatch termed Hoover's remarks "intemperate and ill-advised."

Charles Evers, Mississippi

field secretary of the NAACP, asked Hoover in a telegram to "step down and let a more capable person take over."

Evers said:

"Negro homes were bombed, churches burned, we were beaten and murdered. As of today, there have been very few arrests by the FBI and no convictions at all."

Bishop James K. Mathews of the Methodist Church, in a letter to President Johnson, said:

"This outburst, together with Mr. Hoover's observations, would appear to justify his retirement at age 70, with recognition of his many years of service to our country."

The Lawyers Constitutional Committee, a group of civil rights lawyers, urged Johnson to "publicly censure Mr. Hoover for his vilification of a highly respected American."

A delegation of six Negro leaders to the White House Thursday blasted Hoover's attack.

The delegation included Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director; James Farmer, national director of CORE; Whitney Young, Jr., executive director of

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 11/24/64

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the National Urban League; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Negro American Labor Council; Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women and Jack Greenberg, of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund."

"We expressed our disagreement with Mr. Hoover's characterization of Dr. King. We said we stood with Dr. King in his conviction that the FBI has not provided the protection Negroes should receive from the central government."

Later Wilkins, in a TV "Meet the Press" interview Sunday declared the FBI would have to change its procedure of cooperating with local police in the South who shielded persecutors of Negroes.

OTHER ISSUES

Other issues discussed with Johnson by the delegation were implementation of the Civil Rights Act, appointment of an attorney general and federal judges in the South in rapport with the administration approach on civil rights issues, and the anti-poverty program.

The furor around the FBI came as civil rights groups face a heightened wave of terror as they increase their efforts, including demonstrations in the wake of the elections.

The mounting cry of "Hoover's got to go." poses sharply the question before the President, who received near unanimous

support from Negro voters.

Dr. King, vacationing in the Bahamas while preparing his acceptance speech for the Nobel Prize, said:

"I cannot conceive of Mr. Hoover making a statement like this without being under extreme pressure. He has apparently faltered under the awesome burdens, complexities and responsibilities of his office. Therefore, I cannot engage in a public debate with him."

He added later that the FBI "is following a policy of appeasement of political powers in the South and if this continues, the reign of terror in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia will increase rather than subside."

"Rather than criticize the FBI, I have acted as a mediator, urging Negroes to keep faith with the FBI and not to lose hope."

"But you can't explain to a Negro why a plane can be bombed and its pieces scattered for miles and the crime can be solved, but they can't find out who bombed a church in Birmingham."

One Year Later

*'... the Strength
of the Legacy'*

By Martin Luther King jr.

On the night of Nov. 3, 1964, the American people honored the memory of John F. Kennedy. One year after his tragic death, the American people decisively repudiated those who had mounted a massive offensive which would cancel and dishonor the Kennedy legacy of moral renewal.

At a time when millions of Americans were in genuine mourning and were silently pledging to end the climate of violence and hatred, the odious work began.

In 1964, we witnessed an extended period of increased terror, violence and racial murders, a spate of church burnings and bombings. Philadelphia, Miss., and St. Augustine, Florida, were added to the long dishonor roll of violent cities. Hate merchants like George Wallace found buyers for their poison products in Northern areas. The high-water mark was reached in the summer of 1964 when segregationists, allied with extremists, captured the party of Lincoln, infused its platform and campaign with racist venom, pandering overtly to prejudice.

The Negro people were deeply concerned and alarmed by the fearful prospect that their freedom depended so heavily on the secret ballot to be cast by the white majority. They were haunted by an awesome, grotesque term "white backlash," minted to describe the supposed distemper of the white voter.

As night fell on Nov. 3 and the stern voice of repudiation by the electorate resounded, the midnight sky seemed noon-bright. Except in a few hard-core segregationist states, the white voter, joining his Negro brother, buried backlash without rites.

We who doubted our white brothers admitted error. We had underestimated the strength of the legacy of John F. Kennedy. We had not given full measure to a Harris poll taken after the assassination that "the death of President Kennedy produced a profound change in the thinking

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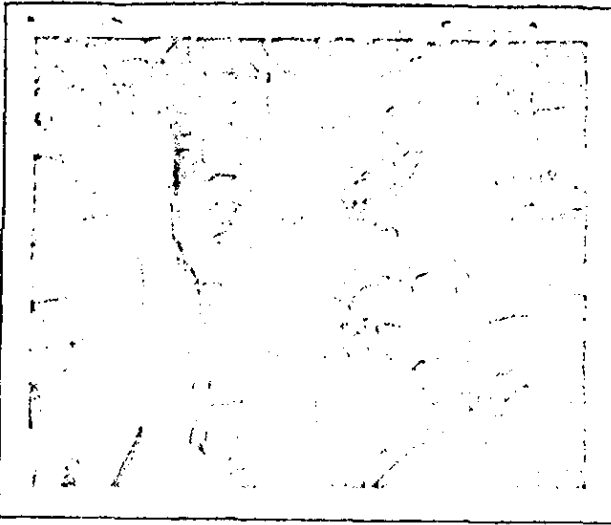
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The National Observer _____
People's World _____

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of the American people, a massive rejection of extremism from either right or left, accompanied by an individual sense of guilt for not working more for tolerance towards others." The Election-Day results affirmed unmistakably that John F. Kennedy had enlarged the sense of humanity of a whole people.

While many have said that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 will be President Kennedy's enduring memorial, I now believe that with the passage of time historians will point to this moral legacy in the realm of human rights as his greatest contribution. The ordeal of the road to his Mecca with all of its twists, turns, detours and stop signs will one day be written. We who observed this pilgrimage alternated between hope and despair until he arrived there safely on June 19, 1963.

When John F. Kennedy was elected President in 1960, he was a symbol of our hope. In our long night of segregation and discrimination we began to see glimmers of dawn. Here was a chief executive who had pledged to avoid "timid executive leadership."

I would be less than candid if today I glossed over the doubts which then entered my heart as this champion avoided combat with the enemy; when he stood "above the battle" and talked in January, 1962, of "proceeding ahead in a way which will maintain a consensus." Expediency and uncertainty led to vacillation where we had expected integrity and leadership.

But in 1963, when, in his own words, the "fires of frustration and discord" were burning "in every city," "when the events in Birmingham and elsewhere have increased the cries for equality" so that they could no longer be "ignored," our long vigil was ended.

APPEAL TO ALL AMERICANS

On June 19, after George Wallace was literally left standing alone at the schoolhouse door in Alabama, the President took his case to the American people. He called upon "every American, regardless of where he lives" to "stop and examine his conscience." In an earnest, human and profound appeal for understanding and justice, he declared that "This is not a sectional issue . . . Nor is this a partisan issue. . . . This is not even a legal or legislative issue alone." Emerging from his hesitations and doubts from the inertia of "consensus," he proclaimed with deep conviction:

"We are confronted primarily with a moral issue. It is as old as the scriptures and is as clear as the American Constitution. The heart of the question is whether all Americans are to be afforded equal rights and equal opportunities; whether we are going to treat our fellow Americans as we want to be treated. . . . Those who do nothing are inviting shame as well as violence. Those who act boldly are recognizing right as well as reality."

This television address was the end of an uncertain road. Once committed, John F. Kennedy joined and led the battle, utilizing to the hilt his great flair for energetic leadership.

To the day of his untimely death, he personally waged the struggle for the civil rights bill; but of more significance for the future of mankind, he became the embodiment, the personification, of the forceful morality he so passionately espoused. This ordeal of John F. Kennedy will some day be a worthy collogue to his "Profiles in Courage."

These words of our martyred President make a fitting epitaph for the man, a noble imperative for the American people to heed:

"This nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."

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THE NATION

Words From Hoover

J. Edgar Hoover, now approaching his 70th birthday, has been director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for 40 years. During that period he has shown remarkable ability to tread a tightrope above political involvement. He and his agency for the most part have been regarded virtually as untouchable by both political parties. While his office falls under the jurisdiction of the Justice Department, Mr. Hoover has shown a preference for working directly under Presidents—a shortcut that

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has perturbed Attorneys General at times. The F.B.I. chief, a taciturn man, ordinarily has kept his opinions fairly private. That, in the opinion of some, has been a factor in his success.

Last week, however, Mr. Hoover broke his customary silence. At the invitation of a group of women Washington correspondents, he held forth for almost three hours, and hit out at a wide variety of targets. Among them were the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the Warren Commission, and American judges—including Supreme Court justices.

On Dr. King, who won the Nobel Peace Prize for his leadership of the civil rights movement, Mr.



King.



Associated Press
Hoover.

Hoover's comment was, "The most notorious liar in this country." He said Dr. King had claimed that F.B.I. agents in Georgia did not investigate complaints from Negroes because the agents were Southerners. Actually, Mr. Hoover said, 70 per cent of the agents in the South are Northerners. His comments prompted protests from Negro leaders to President Johnson. Dr. King fired back, saying Mr. Hoover "has apparently faltered under the awesome burden, complexities and responsibilities of his office." He denied linking the conduct of F.B.I. officers with their place of birth.

On the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy, Mr. Hoover called it "a classic example of Monday morning quarterbacking." Its criticism of the F.B.I.—for not warning the Secret Service that Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin, was a threat to Mr. Kennedy—"was unfair and unjust," he said.

On some American judges, his description was "bleeding hearts"—they take too liberal an attitude toward criminals, especially juvenile offenders. Supreme Court justices were "bleeding hearts," too, he said, because of their ruling that prisoners in Washington could not be held for questioning without a specific charge.

There was no ready explanation for Mr. Hoover's decision to unburden himself. While he is nearing the legal retirement age, Mr. Hoover has no apparent need for a swan song since President Johnson has issued an Executive Order waiving the retirement requirement in his case.

Newspaper editorials generally took a critical, if restrained, view of the whole performance. The Philadelphia Inquirer was "pained" at the "interchange of acrimony" between Mr. Hoover and Dr. King—"two on the same side." The New York Times said the strains put upon Mr. Hoover by the Warren Commission report and civil rights cases "have been unsettling for one accustomed to nothing but praise." The paper suggested that Mr. Hoover should be allowed to retire upon reaching his 70th birthday Jan. 1.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Eye of Truth



(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3-B

The Shreveport Times
Shreveport, La.

Date: 11-22-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Martin Luther
and Warren Commis

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UPI-30

(HOOVER)

NEW YORK--TWO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS TODAY CRITICIZED THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND ITS DIRECTOR, J. EDGAR HOOVER, WHO LAST WEEK REFERRED TO THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING AS "THE MOST NOTORIOUS LIAR IN THE COUNTRY."

JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE), IN A TELEVISION INTERVIEW ("ISSUES AND ANSWERS"--CBS), REITERATED THAT HE AND OTHER NEGRO LEADERS "EXPRESSED OUR STRONG PROTESTS" TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT A WHITE HOUSE MEETING LAST WEEK.

BUT, FARMER SAID THEY HAD NOT URGED HOOVER'S DISMISSAL AND ADDED THAT THE FBI CHIEF HAD BEEN "UNDER CONSIDERABLE STRAIN."

HOOVER'S REMARKS WERE IN REPLY TO CRITICISM VOICED EARLIER BY KING WHO CLAIMED THE FBI WAS INEFFECTIVE IN COPING WITH RACIAL DISORDERS IN THE SOUTH.

ROY WILKINS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP), SAID HE AGREED WITH KING. HE DESCRIBED HOOVER'S REMARKS AS "INTEMPERATE."

"WE RESENTED WHAT HE SAID," WILKINS SAID. "THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER IS THAT 99 PER CENT OF NEGRO CITIZENS BELIEVE THE FBI'S ATTENTION TO THEM IN THE SOUTH HAS BEEN LESS THAN SATISFACTORY," WILKINS ALSO MADE THE REMARKS DURING A TELEVISION INTERVIEW ("FACE THE NATION"--CBS).

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DEC 8 1964

Tolson _____
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Hoover Blast at King Draws 3-Way Fire *A-2*

MINNEAPOLIS (A P)—The executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union says J. Edgar Hoover's blast at Dr. Martin Luther King was "terribly unfortunate."

Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on Wednesday called King, a Negro leader, "the most notorious liar in the country" for saying FBI agents in Georgia were Southerners and telling Negroes not to report incidents to the FBI.

John de J. Pemberton, the Civil Liberties Union director, said Hoover's remarks had "the tendency to confirm the feeling many people have that the FBI is insensitive to the needs of Negroes and people active in the civil rights movement."

"Our experience has been that

there have been a great many indications that FBI response has been less vigorous, and inadequate in the case of complaints made of violations of the Civil Rights Act," Pemberton added.

Meanwhile, in Boston, the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Penner, president of the Massachusetts Council of Churches and president of the Massachusetts Congregational Christian Conference, sent a telegram to President Johnson protesting Hoover's remarks. The message said:

"Dr. King is a most respected and responsible Christian who weighs his words. To brand him 'the most notorious liar in the country' is a patent falsehood and deserves a retraction and an apology."

Also in Boston, Methodist Bishop James K. Mathews called for Hoover's resignation.

In a message sent to Johnson, the bishop said: "May I respectfully register a protest against J. Edgar Hoover's unwarranted and slanderous attack on Dr. Martin Luther King Jr."

"Surely public retraction and an apology are called for."

"This outburst, together with Mr. Hoover's other observations . . . would appear to justify his retirement at age 70, with recognition of his many years of service to our country."

Hoover will be 70 on Jan. 1

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star *11* _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

67 DEC 23 1964

ST-10

REC-47

NOV 21 1964

NOT RECORDED

133 DEC 31 1964

CAPITOL STUFF

By JACK METCALFE

Washington, Nov. 20—Now that the Presidential elections are over, the moratorium on demonstrations which leaders of the civil rights movement imposed upon themselves also is at an end. But this obviously does not mean that the nation faces the possibility of a "long, hot winter."

Since Nov. 3 there has been nothing to indicate seriously rising tensions. And there is reason for hope that the months of restraint provided a highly beneficial breathing spell whose effects will continue into the new year and beyond.

For one thing, during the moratorium hotheads on both sides of the fence could simmer down and take stock of the American society as it is, not as they would like it to be.

Also during the moratorium the Civil Rights Act, signed into law July 2, was given a chance to go into operation under reasonably good circumstances. Despite a few publicity-grabbing instances of defiance, the new law did take hold, perhaps even more successfully than its supporters had anticipated.

One of these is former Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins, a converted segregationist who heads the Community Relations Service. This is the outfit set up under the Civil Rights Act to help settle disputes and difficulties growing out of racial tensions.

In a speech tonight to the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Collins reported on a survey of compliance with the rights act in 53 major cities of over 50,000 population in the 19 states which have no public accommodations laws of their own.

In those cities, he said, desegregation has gone into effect in "at least two thirds of the hotels, motels, chain restaurants, theatres, sports facilities, public parks and libraries." He added: "In almost every instance this progress was made without resorting to court action."

Thinks Race Will Never Again Be an Issue

In another address Wednesday Collins even ruled out "the issue of race" as ever again being a "determining factor in our national politics." The Presidential election showed this, he argued, because "the anticipated white backlash had relatively little impact."

It is part of Collins' job to talk that way, and no doubt he was being overly sanguine. For at almost the same time that he was praising the way the rights law has won voluntary compliance, a group of Negro integration leaders called at the White House to urge more vigorous enforcement of the act on President Johnson. They are not satisfied with the present pace.

Furthermore there is little question that, rightly or wrongly, racial considerations have not been eradicated from American politics. Despite what Collins said, they will play a role for years to come.

No one could have expressed this more plainly than d.j. executive director Roy Wilkins, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after the integrationists' conference with Johnson yesterday. He said then: "We suggest enforcement of voting rights be a major activity. After all, we have another election coming up in 1966."



LeRoy Collins
Cites gains in desegregation

Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
DeLoach ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
Evans ✓
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

Robert T. ...
B. ...
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Jule 6-11/11

100-106110-17
NOT RECORDED
133 DEC 17 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

NOV 22 1964

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17-00000-000000

Both Want to Make Rights Law Work

Paul Wilkins' group and Collins did have one common point: both are concerned with making the new Civil Rights Law work as it is written. The Negroes indicated to Johnson that they would cooperate in coordination of federal programs under the law. They did not ask the President for new legislation.

This particular White House session, incidentally, got sidetracked from its original purpose. Most of the meeting was given over to the Negroes' defense of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. against the "notorious liar" charge leveled at him the day before by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

King had been invited to the meeting but was unable to attend; he was drafting his Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech. Wilkins, however, took up the cudgels and told Johnson that he sided fully with King, that he believed the FBI "has not provided the protection Negroes should receive from the central government."

Johnson listened but did not comment. Obviously he was put on the spot by the Hoover-King hassle, whatever its merits or demerits. Certainly the issue cannot remain before the public without clarification, particularly because of the personalities involved.

A Misunderstanding of FBI's Powers

The President's commitment to the civil rights cause is unquestioned. At the same time, his friendship and admiration for Hoover are warm and genuine.

Perhaps the problem might be solved, in part at least, if someone high in authority were to restate emphatically and exactly what the FBI is legally empowered to do and what it cannot do. For a vagueness about just what the bureau's role is seems to be at the heart of much of the bad feeling between Hoover and King.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's job is exactly what its title says—to investigate. It can do no more. And the Justice Department's lawyers can do no more than prosecute. It is up to juries to convict.

In the interview with a group of Washington newspaperwomen in which he attacked King, Hoover noted that the FBI had stretched its investigative powers just about as far as they could go in dealing with Southern racists.

His agents, he said, had penetrated the secrets of the Ku Klux Klan, knew the identity of every one of the 480 klansmen in Mississippi—"and we have talked to all of them."

Interrogation by an FBI agent may not be equal to 10 years in Leavenworth. But it is enough to make some terrorists think twice before bombing a Negro home in McComb, Miss., again.

Some credit for McComb's peaceful desegregation last Wednesday should go to such FBI missionary work.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

HOOVER ON KING:

'NOTORIOUS LIAR' KING:

'IRRESPONS

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 THE AFRO-AMERICAN

B-8 Bp
b7(c)
[Redacted]
Fog
BALTIMORE, MD.

Date: 11/21/64

Edition: (Rec'd 11, 20)

Author:

Editor:

Title: J. EDGAR HOOVER:
MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: BALTIMORE

☐ Being Investigated

64-5410
11/25/64
64 DEC 10 1964

File
106670

100-106670
NOTED
128 DEC 30 1964
153

IBLE ACCUSATION'

Records cited by both



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING
'Nothing but sympathy for this man . . .'

ATLANTA — Nobel Peace Prize winner Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who was branded Wednesday as a "notorious liar" by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Thursday expressed shock at the attack and sympathy for Hoover.

In a telegram to the FBI chief sent from the Bahamas where Dr. King is vacationing, the civil rights leader ticked off a series of unsolved racial crimes and pledged Hoover his cooperation in getting them solved if possible.

The King wire came after Hoover told a group of women in Washington Wednesday, that King was "the most notorious liar in the country" for alleging the FBI had not done its proper job in Albany, Ga., racial incidents.

at your reported statement maligning my integrity. What motivated such an irresponsible accusation is a mystery to me," King wired from Bimini, Bahamas, where he is resting and preparing his Nobel Prize acceptance speech.

In a separate statement released with the telegram Dr. King said:

"I cannot conceive of Mr. Hoover making a statement like this without being under extreme pressure. He has apparently faltered under the awesome burdens, complexities and responsibilities of his office.

"I cannot engage in a public debate with him. I have nothing but sympathy for this man who has served his country so well," King said.

IN THE remaining text of his wire

...
"I WAS APPALLED and surprised

—See Record, Page 2—

-Records cited

(Continued from Page 1)

to Mr. Hoover, King said:

"I have sincerely ques-

tioned the effectiveness of the FBI in racial incidents, particularly where bombings and brutalities against colored people are at issue.

"But I have never attributed this merely to the presence of Southerners in the

FBI. This is part of the broader question of Federal involvement in the protection of colored citizens in the South and the seeming inability to gain convictions in even the most heinous crimes perpetrated against

civil rights workers.

"It remains a fact that not a single arrest was made in Albany, Ga. during the many brutalities against the colored people. Neither has a single arrest been made in connection with the tragic murder of four colored children in Bir-

Rights leaders back King

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Rights leaders quickly defended Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. — called a "notorious liar" Thursday by FBI head J. Edgar Hoover — but no official move had been made late Thursday to get Hoover's foot out of his mouth.

The White House refused to comment on Mr. Hoover's description of Dr. King, this year's Nobel Peace Prize winner. Reporters had sought the President's reaction through Press Secretary George E. Reedy.

The nation's top civil rights leaders had been closeted with President Johnson in Washington Thursday about the time Hoover told a group of women in the city King was "the

most notorious liar in the country."

His charge was made in connection with Dr. King's allegations that the FBI had not done its proper job in Albany, Ga. during outbreaks of racial unrest there sometime ago.

THE GROUP OF leaders told President Johnson they sided with Dr. King, "In his conviction that the FBI has not provided the protection colored people should receive from the central government."

They deplored FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's criticism of King.

—See Leaders, Page 19



J. EDGAR HOOVER

'Most notorious liar in the country . . .

The spokesmen for the country's major civil rights organizations met with the President to discuss civil rights in the light of the recent elections. After talking with Johnson they told newsmen they had taken issue with Hoover's charge.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director, said after the meeting with Johnson: "We expressed our disagreement with Mr. Hoover's characterization of Dr. King.

"We said we stood with Dr. King in his conviction that the FBI has not provided the protection colored people should receive from the Federal government," Wilkins added.

KING, WHO IS vacationing in the Bahamas, was invited to the meeting but did not attend. Top officials of most major colored organizations were present.

Asked for Johnson's reaction, Wilkins said: "The President simply listened to us. He did not give any answer or comment."

The NAACP official said the issue was not whether FBI agents were born in the South or in the North. The question, he said, is whether colored people in the South are getting adequate protection from the Federal government.

Wilkins was spokesman for the group on the Hoover-King episode. Others, including Urban League director Whitney Young, executive director James Farmer of Congress On Racial Equality and Mrs. Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, were also in the meeting.

In a separate statement CORE called Hoover's criticism of Dr. King "both intemperate and unfortunate."

A CORE spokesman said that although FBI action in the civil rights field has "significantly increased" in the past year, it must be remembered that this has not always been so.

For many years prior to the present civil rights crisis, the FBI has been lax in implementing existing legislation and protecting the civil rights of colored people and CORE workers throughout the nation," CORE said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rev. Kears asks Hoover to apologize

(See Page 1 Story)

In a telegram to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, the Rev. I. Logan Kears of Baltimore, pastor of the Cornerstone Baptist Church, has called on Mr. Hoover to apologize for calling the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King a "notorious liar."

The statement said:

"THE 4700 members of my congregation, and millions of citizens of the United States, deeply resent your characterization of Dr. Martin Luther King as 'a notorious liar.'

"Whether in the Albany, Ga. situation, or in any other, we know him as a man of high honor and of genuine personal integrity.

"Our long respect for you notwithstanding, we neither believe nor do we accept your statement which would establish him as a leader who articulates a position completely at variance with fact.

"You owe him, the nation and the world an apology.

"We hope you are big enough to offer it."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2 THE AFRO-AMERICAN

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Date: 11/21/64

Edition: (Rec'd 11/20/64)

Author:

Editor:

Title: REV. KEARSE ASKS
J. EDGAR HOOVER TO
APOLOGIZE: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

or

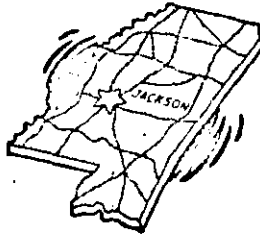
Classification:

Submitting Office: BALTIMORE

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CROSS-ROADS



with
Jimmy Ward

In that famous press conference when J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, called Dr. Martin Luther King, the professional Negro the most notorious liar in the country, the press association story said Mr. Hoover made several other remarks about King that were off the record. We wish Mr. Hoover would come on out and tell everything he knows about the blabber-mouthed King. Incidentally, in criticizing certain rednecked sheriffs, Mr. Hoover stressed the word "certain" in that he singled out only the few sheriffs who don't take their jobs as law enforcement officers seriously. Mr. Hoover enjoys a warm spirit of cooperation among his fellow law officers across the nation, most of them honest and sincere sheriffs.

Dr. Martin Luther King, fulltime Negro, is the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. Now that he has been properly identified as a notorious liar, you can change the name of his prize to the No-Belly Prize. That's because King is a liar.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Date: 11/20/64

Edition: Daily

Author: Jimmy Ward

Editor: James M. Ward

Title: Hoover Calls King a Liar

Character:
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Jackson

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

46 DEC 29 1964

60 DEC 29 1964

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100-156670

100-156670-A

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

No Wonder Martin L. King Was Taken by Surprise

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, didn't pull any punches in his strongly worded statement in which he called Rev. Martin Luther King "the most notorious liar in the country."

Rev. King said he was "surprised and appalled" by the remarks.

And no wonder. To our knowledge, Mr. Hoover is the first of the Justice Department officials to publicly denounce Martin Luther King.

Rev. King, we believe, was pampered and supported by Robert F. Kennedy so much while the latter was attorney general that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference leader became somewhat spoiled by that kind of treatment.

That any top official in that department would openly challenge his remarks and accusations must have taken Rev. King by surprise.

It is easy to remember that on

occasions while King was on his missions in the South, making his talks and his integration efforts, that he often received telephone calls from Robert Kennedy, supporting him, and offering him aid.

Robert Kennedy was playing politics to a cause. But J. Edgar Hoover, perhaps one of the country's most dedicated public servants, was not playing partialities nor on emotions and sympathy.

It is apparent that in some of his pep talks to urge on the cause, Rev. King used some incorrect information that reflected upon the work of the FBI.

We are glad that somebody in our Justice Department has quit coddling the SCLC leader and calling the facts as they are.

And we can visualize the surprised expression on the face of Robert F. Kennedy when he heard about Mr. Hoover's statement.

The remarks Rev. King made about the FBI's work in Albany, Ga., apparently were made in the days when Robert F. Kennedy was attorney general. If that is the case, as head of that department, he should have publicly corrected Rev. King's erroneous reflection upon the Justice Department. But we don't remember Robert Kennedy ever taking issue with Rev. King.

Hurrah for Mr. Hoover!

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4
The Daily Citizen
News,
Dalton, Georgia
Date: 11/20/64
Edition: Daily
Author:
Editor: MARK PACE
Title: CIRM

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Atlanta
☒ Being Investigated

60 DEC 29 1964

NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 29 1964

It Was Time For Plain Talk

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said a great many things the other day that needed to be said.

He spoke bluntly. There will be critics who believe that the FBI chief spoke too bluntly. But that is Hoover's way of talking. His barbed words were aimed at both what he calls "bleeding hearts" and "red-necked sheriffs."

The words Hoover and FBI have long been almost synonymous. The American people long ago developed a strong sense of admiration for and trust in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

But, in recent months, the FBI has been under constant harassment from all directions — much of it political. This has been due in part, we believe, to what appears to have been efforts by former Attorney General Robert Kennedy to transform the FBI into a national police force by assigning to FBI agents tasks which did not belong to the FBI under its original concept. We do not believe that this country wants or should have a national police force — under any

These recurring attacks, coming from such diverse sources as the Warren Commission, Negro Civil rights leaders, and Southern law enforcement officials, irritated Hoover. He felt that it was time to speak up, to talk plainly, and he did.

Hoover's words won't be the last on the many issues he raised, ranging from civil rights and presidential protection to police corruption, judicial leniency, and juvenile delinquency. We have a feeling that Hoover's defense of the FBI and his sharp attack on its detractors are going to set off a nationwide debate. That is to the good. It is time that the air is cleared.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

We probably would not have used Hoover's words, but the unceasing attacks against the FBI in regard to civil rights investigations appear largely political and unwarranted.

FBI agents have been in the forefront of the investigation into the murder of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Miss., where Hoover charged some sheriffs and deputies themselves have participated in racial violence.

The FBI has successfully infiltrated the Ku Klux Klan in many communities. Hoover blamed the Klan for most racial violence in the South, but said the FBI can't wet nurse everybody who goes down South. He also lashed out at judges who gave suspended sentences to nine white men who pleaded guilty to bombing Negro homes and churches.

Without the FBI, law and order would be in a completely chaotic state in many parts of the South. Yet, Negro leaders have accused the FBI of bias against Negroes. This distortion of the job the FBI is doing caused Hoover to say what he did the other day.

Hoover also declared that the Warren Commission criticism of the FBI in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy a year ago was not fair to the FBI and was a "classic example of Monday morning quarterbacking." He added that he favors strong laws against sale of guns, but always runs headon into opposition from the National Rifle Association. And he concluded with an attack on "bleeding heart" judges who lack "guts" in sentencing juvenile criminals.

Hoover's sweeping indictments won't make him many friends. Too many persons who deserved criticism were struck by his blast. They aren't going to forget.

But there are times when plain-talking is essential. And the words Hoover spoke may well have a long-range effect toward restoration of respect for law and order.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

20 ROCKFORD MORNING
STAR
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Date: 11/20/64
Edition: DAILY
Author: REX KARNEY
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: CHICAGO
Submitting Office:

67 DEC 29 1964

NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 29 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A JOURNAL EDITORIAL *The High & The Mighty*

The FBI's J. Edgar Hoover has made the assertion the Reverend Martin Luther King, winner of the 1964 Nobel Prize for Peace is a notorious liar.

We not only agree with Mr. Hoover, but we will go a step further to say that Reverend King is an unmitigated fraud.

We make this judgment because we have several times talked with Mr. King, heard him preach, and observed his demeanor in our local courts, on the streets and in jail.

In fact we interviewed the right reverend Mr. King in the dank confines of Pritchett's prison. Mr King was attired in blue silk pajamas and his face was smeared with the remnant of greasy fried chicken.

When we walked into the jail, which incidentally was strictly unauthorized, word came out from the cells that a newspaperman had penetrated the dungeons.

Mr. King leaped from his bunk and threw an old chicken bone to the floor.

"Mr. Gray, I presume?" he said.

We were sorry we had to disappoint Mr. King on that occasion.

Next, we observed Mr. King after his release from jail. And what a release that was. His entourage consisted of a uniformed chauffeur, an assistant carrying books, to lend a didactic air to the occasion, a couple of lawyers of African descent, and a plugugly who looked as if he might have been a bodyguard.

Then we observed Reverend Mr. King in Recorder's Court. Mr. King was attired in a \$200 suit as he chatted amiably with Dr. W. G. Andeson, former leader of the Albany Movement now fleeng the wrath of the Federal government.

An aged Negro in an old army overcoat with tattered

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Editorial Page
Albany Journal,
Albany, Georgia

Date: 11/20/64

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: WILLIAM O. DAVIS

Title: CIRM

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

46 DEC 29 1964

67 DEC 29 1964

shoes, shuffled up the aisle to answer charges of vagrancy.

The chicken-eating Right Reverend Mr. King, the tips of his fingers eclesiastically touching together to form a steeple, looked over disdainfully at the ragged remnants of a member of his race. Haughtily he turned away to whisper some witty remark to fellow conspirator Anderson. Where was the feeling for his Negro brethren on that day? Any white Southerner worth his salt would have felt like fishing in his pocket for a two bit piece to give to the unfortunate Negro, but Mr. King couldn't care less. What Mr King cares about is the money rolling into the coffers from his deluded flock.

Like Adam Clayton Powell, he cares about the warm sands of tropical beaches and the jet airplane trips and the big black cigars the adulation, and the good times.

If Mr. King were sincere in his crusade for the Negroes he would be wearing suits from Schwobils and giving of his income to alleviate the miseries of his race, of which there is a plenitude.

Small wonder the great American writer Sinclair Lewis refused to accept a Nobel prize. It is a big a fake as is Dr. King.

Prize for peace indeed! Mr. King did his level best here in Albany to foment insurrection, and any time we hear about the great Swedish Nobel Prize we will simply respond "Ay tank ay go home now".

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
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Evans _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Dr. King Replies

By Dom Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was on the receiving end yesterday following his caustic criticisms of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the Warren Commission.

From the Bahamas, where he is writing his Nobel Peace prize acceptance speech, Dr. King fired off a telegram to the FBI chief charging him with making an irresponsible

accusation and "maligning my integrity."

During a rare press conference attended by a group of women reporters Wednesday, Mr. Hoover called Dr. King "the most notorious liar in the country" for claiming that Southern-born FBI agents were soft on civil rights violators.

In his telegram Dr. King denied that he had ever based his criticism of the FBI's

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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

100-106670-A
NOT RECORDED
133 DEC 17 1964

100-106670

70 DEC 15 1964

NOV 20 1964

164

conduct in the South on the heritage of the Bureau agents.

Then, in an accompanying statement, he commented:

"I cannot conceive of Mr. Hoover making a statement like this without being under extreme pressure. He has apparently faltered under the awesome burdens, complexities and responsibilities of his office. Therefore, I cannot engage in a public debate with him.

"I have nothing but sympathy for this man who has served his country so well."

It was during a civil rights discussion with the women reporters that Mr. Hoover branded the famed integration leader a "liar." He said Dr. King had advised Negroes against reporting civil rights violations to the Albany, Ga., FBI office because the staff members were all Southerners.

Mr. Hoover related he invited Dr. King to his office to prove that four of the five agents in Albany were born in the North, but that Dr. King refused to make an appointment.

"What motivated such an irresponsible accusation is a mystery to me," Dr. King said yesterday. He conceded that he had questioned the effectiveness of the FBI in handling Southern racial disorders, "particularly where bombings and brutality against Negroes are at issue," but that his suspicions were never provoked because of the birth place of the agents involved.

From the heat generated by the statements voiced by the usually temperate Mr. Hoover it was conceivable he had kicked up a storm affecting his 40-year tenure as chief of the FBI. And it is almost certain his action will bear on the image he has built as the nation's No. 1 gang-buster.

During the Wednesday press interview he took umbrage with the Warren Commission for what he maintained was "unfair and unjust" criticism of the FBI.

In its report released Sept. 27, the commission, named by President Johnson to investigate the Dallas assassination of President Kennedy, noted that the FBI failed to forward the names of potentially dangerous persons in the area to the Secret Service. By its omission, the commission said, the FBI showed "an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities."

Such criticism by the commission, Mr. Hoover told the women reporters, was "a classic example of Monday morning quarterbacking."

Mr. Hoover's sharp reaction to the commission's report has long been known. But never before had he expressed himself in such blunt language.

For the most part, the members of the commission, headed by chief Justice Earl Warren, declined to comment on Mr. Hoover's statements.

However, Allen Dulles, former CIA director and a commission member, had this to say to the Herald Tribune:

"I regret this, naturally. I have the highest regard for Mr. Hoover and what he has done for the country. . . . But the report was the work of the commission and I stand back of the report. I regret Mr. Hoover's reaction to it."

Mr. Hoover, who reaches the mandatory civil service retirement age of 70 on Jan. 1, was given a waiver to continue at his post by President Johnson. During White House ceremonies May 8 celebrating Mr. Hoover's 40 years as FBI chief, the President announced he had signed an executive order exempting Mr. Hoover from compulsory retirement.

The President hailed him as "a hero to America's decent citizens" and referred to him as "my close personal friend for 30 years."

Turning to Mr. Hoover, said, "The nation cannot afford to lose you."

Yesterday, however, the White House had no com-

ment on Mr. Hoover's pointed criticisms.

White House press secretary George Reedy said that so far as he knew there was no change in President Johnson attitude.

During a meeting yesterday with several prominent Negro spokesmen, the President was told that they agreed with Dr. King and deplored Mr. Hoover's remarks.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, told reporters following the White House visit: "We expressed our disagreement with Mr. Hoover's characterization of Dr. King. We said we stood with Dr. King in his conviction that the FBI has not provided the protection Negroes should receive from the Government."



Associated Press wirephoto

A SPIRITED REPLY to J. Edgar Hoover's aspersions came yesterday from Dr. Martin Luther King, vacationing in the Bahamas. He said the FBI chief was "faltering" and said he was following the "path of appeasement" with Southern white leaders.

DR. KING REBUTS HOOVER CHARGES

Offers to Discuss Criticism of
Agents With F.B.I. Chief —
Backed by Rights Leaders

By JOHN HERBERS
Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Nov. 19 — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said in a statement today that J. Edgar Hoover "has apparently faltered under the awesome burden, complexities and responsibilities of his office."

Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said in an interview with a group of women reporters in Washington yesterday that Dr. King was "the most notorious liar in the country" for saying that F.B.I. agents in Albany, Ga. had failed to act on Negroes' civil rights complaints because they were Southerners. Today Dr. King wired Mr. Hoover that he would make himself available at any time for a discussion of the bureau's work on civil rights cases.

[In Washington, a group of Negro civil rights leaders met with President Johnson and expressed their full agreement with Dr. King's complaints.]

Disagree on Origins

Dr. King's statement and telegram were released here by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which he is president. He prepared them at Bimini, in the Bahamas, where he is writing his acceptance speech for the Nobel Peace Prize, to be awarded in Oslo next month.

In yesterday's interview, Mr. Hoover said that four of the five agents working in the Albany area at the time referred to were from the North, and that when he had attempted to confer with Dr. King on the

matter, the Negro leader had ignored his telephone calls.

In the same interview, Mr. Hoover said the Warren Commission "was unfair and unjust" in criticizing the bureau for failure to notify the Secret Service that Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's assassin, was in Dallas.

Dr. King issued this statement regarding Mr. Hoover's charge:

"I cannot conceive of Mr. Hoover making a statement like this without being under extreme pressure. He has apparently faltered under the awesome burden, complexities and responsibilities of his office. Therefore, I cannot engage in a public debate with him. I have nothing but sympathy for this man who has served his country so well."

Dr. King's telegram to Mr. Hoover said:

"I was appalled and surprised at your reported statement maligning my integrity. What motivated such an irresponsible accusation is a mystery to me.

Questions Effectiveness

"I have sincerely questioned the effectiveness of the F.B.I. in racial incidents, particularly where bombings and brutalities against Negroes are at issue. But I have never attributed this merely to the presence of Southerners in the F.B.I.

"This is part of a broader question of Federal involvement in the protection of Negroes in the South and the seeming inability to gain convictions in even the most heinous crimes perpetuated against civil rights workers.

"It remains a fact that not a single arrest was made in Albany, Ga. during the many brutalities against Negroes. Neither has a single arrest been made in connection with the tragic murder of the four children in Birmingham nor in the case of the three murdered civil rights workers in Mississippi.

"Moreover, all F.B.I. agents inevitably work with local law enforcement officers in car

theft, bank robberies and other

interstate violations. This makes it more difficult to function effectively in cases where the rights and safety of Negro citizens are being threatened by these same [local] law enforcement officers.

"I will be happy to discuss this question with you at length in the near future. Although your statement said you have attempted to meet with me, I have sought in vain for any record of such a request.

"I have always made myself available to all F.B.I. agents of the Atlanta office and encouraged our staff and affiliates to cooperate with them in spite of the fact that many of our people have suspicions and distrust of the F.B.I. as a result of the slow pace of justice in the South."

Number of Arrests

Several arrests have been made recently in racial crimes in Mississippi on information gathered by the F.B.I.

Two white men were arrested on charges of murdering two Negroes in Meadville, Miss. last May and about 20 whites have been arrested in connection with bombings, church burnings and beating of civil rights workers in the McComb and Natchez areas.

A Federal grand jury has indicted law enforcement authorities of Philadelphia, Miss., for alleged beatings of Negro prisoners.

In the interview, Mr. Hoover also was critical of "red neck sheriffs" and other authorities in Mississippi reported to have participated in racial crimes.

Most civil rights leaders in the South have been critical of the F.B.I. for not providing more protection from racial violence. The bureau maintains it is an investigative agency only and tries to work where possible with local authorities.

In Albany, where Dr. King conducted a campaign against segregation in 1962, civil rights groups charged there had been a "complete breakdown of law enforcement" and asked the F.B.I. to intervene. James E. McMahon, then agent in charge of the bureau's Atlanta office, said there had been no such breakdown.

Leslie W. Dunbar, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, said it was difficult for the agents to "act contrary to the interests of the local law people."

"It is not altogether accurate to single out the F.B.I. for crit-

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cism," he said. "The F.B.I. works for the Department of Justice. In civil rights situations it's pretty much restricted to carrying out the assignments which it receives from the Department."

In Albany, Mr. Dunbar said, "the record of the whole Justice Department was poor. Just as the Kennedy Administration had its Bay of Pigs, it also had Albany, where it did everything wrong."

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeastern regional director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said she had found agents in charge of the major F.B.I. offices "very cooperative" in investigating civil rights cases.

"The difficulty is with the agents who go out to investigate," she said. "They tend to take on the coloration of the community."

Mrs. Hurley said in many instances the agents talked with the white people but "never talk with the Negroes—the people who are being oppressed."

"In some other instances," she said, "I have been pleased with the work of the F.B.I."

She said she was "a little appalled at the bluntness" of Mr. Hoover's statement.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee referred to the F.B.I.'s "historic failure to make concrete advances in assuring that Southern Negroes can exercise the simplest rights that most Americans take for granted."

Julian Bond, who heads the committee's communication staff, released a statement saying:

"Let Director Hoover prove that King is a liar by having his agents personally escort to the courthouse any Mississippi Negro who wants to register to vote but who knows any policeman or any white man may beat and jail him while the F.B.I. stands by taking notes."

Dr. King Gives Views

BIMINI, the Bahamas, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said today the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover was "following the path of appeasement of political powers in the South."

The Negro integration leader said in an interview:

"If this continues, the reign of terror in Mississippi, Ala-

bama and Georgia will increase rather than subside."

Dr. King, referring to Mr. Hoover's attack on him yesterday, said he was certain the F.B.I. chief "would not have made such a vicious accusation without being under extreme pressure."

"This pressure," he continued, "has come on the racial front and from the Warren Report, raising serious questions about the effectiveness of the F.B.I."

Mr. Hoover, in his news conference yesterday, said Dr. King had advised Negroes not to report civil rights violations to the F.B.I. office in Albany, Ga., because the staff members were Southerners.

Denies Accusation

"I never advised Negroes in Albany not to report to the F.B.I.," Dr. King said today. "On the contrary, we reported every incident. But we were dismayed by the fact that nothing was ever done."

"The fact that no arrests have been made in the brutalities at Albany, the murder of three civil rights workers in Mississippi and the bombing of a church in Birmingham, Ala., has left us all discouraged."

"This has encouraged individuals on the lunatic fringe to feel that they are aided and abetted by Federal agents."

Dr. King said he had never made a blanket criticism of the F.B.I. and its agents. He said he believed a Southerner dedicated to his job could be as effective as one from the North.

"Rather than criticize the F.B.I.," Dr. King said, "I have acted as a mediator, urging Negroes to keep faith with the F.B.I. and to not lose hope."

"But you can't explain to a Negro why a plane can be bombed and its pieces scattered for miles and the crime can be solved, but they can't find out who bombed a church."

AUGUSTA HERALD

Editorials

Page 4-A

Monday, November 23, 1964

A Lesson for Both Sides

When FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover laid into the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. last week, the accusation that King "is the most notorious liar in the country" was so sizzling that the remainder of Mr. Hoover's remarks were largely overlooked.

We think, however, that his other charges must be weighed in order to clearly appraise the incident. The veteran lawyer touched on several subjects, but the preponderance of his remarks bore on the racial issue, and it should be noted that he swung steaming punches in both directions — at racism and at civil rights leadership. Indeed, though his punch at King was one big haymaker, his efforts in the other direction were plentiful, precisely placed and power-packed.

In retrospect, it seems obvious that Mr. Hoover is thoroughly fed up with excesses from both sides of the issue. He expressed utter contempt for Mississippi lawmen who participate in racial violence, and he was scathing in his criticism of certain aspects of Mississippi justice.

Those sentiments in a man who has demonstrated unswerving dedication to law and justice are, to us, completely understandable. Coupled with the pressure those feelings must have exerted upon his usual restraint was recent and growing criticism of FBI activities in Dallas and in the civil rights

movement. For a man who tries so manifestly to run an irreproachable FBI, such aspersions must have seemed the vilest of canards.

There are some to whom Mr. King can do no wrong, and, to hear his reply to Mr. Hoover's accusation, butter wouldn't melt in his mouth. All sweetness and light, bewilderment and pained forbearance was Mr. King when interviewed in the Bahamas following the Hoover lambasting.

But one thing shone glaringly in Mr. King's comments: He is lamentably confused as to the functions and powers of the FBI.

He was, for example, critical of the FBI because "no arrests" had been made after several outbreaks of violence in the South. Or should we say outbreaks of "militant non-violence," as Mr. King calls his own activities? What Mr. King obviously does not understand is that the FBI is not a federal police agency; it is, as its name states, a federal investigative bureau and is not empowered to make arrests for the violation of state statutes, such as murder.

Whether or not it was clear to Mr. King, we think it is clear to most that Mr. Hoover brought us a needed, though abrasive, lesson in his remarks — that guilt lies on many heads for the turbulent racial incidents, and that Mr. King's is not the least nor lowermost among them.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Roanoke Times
Roanoke, Virginia
Page 6

Date: 11/20/64
Edition: Morning
Author: J. M. Orndorff
Editor: Barton ... Morris
Title: Dr. Martin Luther King
EDITORIAL

Character:

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Submitting Office: RH

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Hoover Assaulted After Blast at King

By Robert L. Mott
Staff Reporter

An avalanche of criticism from Negro civil rights leaders descended on FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover yesterday in the wake of a wide-ranging 3-hour news conference in which Hoover called the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. a "notorious liar."

In the Bahamas to write his speech accepting the Nobel Peace Prize, Dr. King issued a statement through his Atlanta office.

"I cannot conceive of Mr. Hoover making a statement like this without being under extreme pressure," Dr. King said. "He has apparently faltered under the awesome burdens, complexities and responsibilities of his office. Therefore, I cannot engage in a public debate with him. I have nothing but sympathy for this man who has served his country so well."

But the Atlanta Negro leader was less "sympathetic" in a telegram he sent to Hoover in response to the Wednesday news conference here. The FBI chief had accused Dr. King of being "the most notorious liar in the country" for claiming that FBI agents in Albany, Ga., would not act on civil rights complaints because agents assigned there are Southerners.

Hoover said Dr. King declined to give him a chance to prove that four of the five agents there were born in the North.

Accusing Hoover of "maliciously attacking my integrity," Dr. King added: "It remains a fact that not a single arrest was made in Albany during the many brutalities against Negroes." He cited other incidents in the South in which the FBI has not made arrests, particularly in the murder of three civil rights workers at Philadelphia, Miss.

Other criticism came from Negro civil rights leaders after a previously announced meeting with President Johnson.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, said the group told Mr. Johnson that "we stood with Dr. King in his conviction that the FBI has not provided the protection Negroes should receive from the central Government."

Wilkins said "the President simply listened and gave no comment and no opinion."

Press Secretary George Reedy also had no comment. The Los Angeles Times, however, quoted informed sources as saying that the President reacted sharply when he learned of Hoover's statements.

In Houston, Mississippi NAACP director Aaron Henry had a sharper report,

calling Hoover "a sacred cow" who is "out of tune" with the civil rights movement.

In New York, a spokesman for CORE called Hoover's criticism of Dr. King "both intemperate and unfortunate." He did note, however, that FBI action in the civil rights field has "significantly increased" in the last year.

In his free-wheeling news conference, which was partly off the record, Hoover also called the Warren Commission report "unfair and unjust" in its criticism of the FBI. Allen W. Dulles, former CIA Director and a member of the Commission, declined specific comment but said "it would be a pity" if the Commission report were taken as criticism of the FBI Director's "great service" to the Nation.

In illustrating a remark that "you can't safely walk the streets in Washington, DC., at night," Hoover said the publisher of the Louisville

Courier-Journal, Barry Bingham, and Mrs. Bingham were mugged in a Connecticut avenue neighborhood.

But an FBI spokesman said later that Hoover had erred and apparently referred to a street attack by two men on Mark F. Ethridge, then publisher of the Courier-Journal, and Mrs. Ethridge in October, 1957.

It was erroneously reported in Thursday's edition of The Washington Post that the FBI Director had said, "You can't safely walk the streets of Washington D.C. even in the daylight." What he said was, "You can't safely walk the streets of Washington, D.C. at night."

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NEGRO LEADERS SUPPORT DR. KING

Tell Johnson They Agree on
Criticism of F.B.I.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 —President Johnson listened in silence today as a group of civil rights leaders told him they all supported the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. against an attack by J. Edgar Hoover. In an interview yesterday, Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told a group of women reporters, among other things, that Dr. King was "the most notorious liar in the country" in criticizing the bureau's handling of civil rights violations in the South. It was learned today that Mr. Hoover also had said during the interview that Dr. King had Communist connections. He put off the record his affirmative answer to a question on that subject.

Critical of Robert Kennedy

Mr. Hoover was also critical by implication of former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. He said some of the difficulty in Mississippi in the last few years "was due to the rather harsh approach by the authorities here in Washington, by the Department of Justice." In theory, Mr. Hoover and the F.B.I. are under Justice Department supervision. In fact, he has been largely independent of Attorneys General for many years.

Mr. Kennedy made a vigorous attempt to reassert direction, but his influence over Mr. Hoover waned after the assassination of his brother, President Kennedy.

Mr. Hoover's views were no great surprise to informed officials here. He is known to have spoken privately, for example, about alleged Communist connections with the civil rights movement.

What did surprise official Washington was that he would give public expression to his views. Mr. Hoover has never made a practice of giving interviews. He holds no press conferences, and most press requests for talks with him get no response.

Timing Is Questioned

Just why he decided to talk to a group of women reporters at this time was a mystery. An F.B.I. aide, declining all other comment on the interview, said Mr. Hoover had "had a few things on his mind for quite some time" and had thought this would be "as good a time as any to talk about them."

Last May 8, President Johnson signed an executive order suspending compulsory retirement provisions for Mr. Hoover "for an indefinite period of time." He called Mr. Hoover an old friend and praised him as a "quiet, humble and magnificent public servant."

The White House press secretary, George E. Reedy, said today that he knew of no change in the President's views since then.

The Hoover interview was a major topic today at a White House meeting of the President with the civil rights leaders. The meeting had been arranged before the interview was held.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, acting as a spokesman, said afterward that he had "expressed to the President our disagreement with Mr. Hoover's characterization of Dr. King."

The Negro community agrees with Dr. King's statement that they are not getting adequate protection from the F.B.I., Mr. Wilkins said. Mr. Hoover had charged that Dr. King erroneously attributed this to the use of Southern-born agents.

"It's not a matter of where F.B.I. men were born," Mr. Wilkins said. "The Negroes feel they are not getting adequate protection whether the agents were born in Mobile or Minneapolis."

President 'Simply Listened'

Mr. Wilkins said the President "simply listened and gave no comment and no opinion." Asked whether he had suggested Mr. Hoover's removal from office, he laughed and said no.

Others at the meeting were A. Philip Randolph of the Negro-American Labor Council, Whitney Young of the Urban League, Mrs. Dorothy Haight of the National Council of Negro Women, James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality and Jack Greenberg of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Dr. King had been invited but was out of the country. Acting Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, and his civil rights chief, Burke Marshall, were present.

The efficacy of the bureau in civil rights matters has long been a subject of controversy. Negro leaders have charged that agents, in the course of other business, get so close to Southern police officials that they cannot effectively deal with police brutality and other civil rights violations.

Justice Department officials, defending the bureau's performance, have often said that critics tend to misunderstand its powers and responsibilities.

They point out that agents have no general police power. They could not, for example, assume the role of protecting the hundreds of Northern students who were in Mississippi last summer.

Their authority is limited to investigating specific violations of Federal law. In the civil rights area, such violations may well be subtler and more subjective and more emotional in context than a traditional crime such as bank robbery.

Juries a Problem

Even when the F.B.I. does come up with hard evidence in

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a civil rights case, a local jury may refuse to convict or a grand jury refuse to indict. This is what happened in the case of the three murdered Mississippi civil rights workers last summer.

The Hoover interview yesterday was set up by Mrs. Sarah McClendon and Miss Helene C. Monberg, who represent several Western newspapers. They have held a number of briefings with news sources and arranged this one on Oct. 16.

There were 18 women present for the interview. Mr. Hoover talked to them for about an hour, first about the general accomplishments of the F.B.I. Then there were questions and answers for nearly two hours more.

The reporters made clear at the outset that everything was on the record unless Mr. Hoover specified otherwise. He put a few remarks off the record.

Criticism By CORE

In a statement yesterday, the Congress of Racial Equality charged that Mr. Hoover's criticism of Dr. King was "both intemperate and unfortunate."

The statement said that although F.B.I. activity in the civil rights field had "significantly increased" in the last year, it must be remembered that for many years prior to the present civil rights crisis the F.B.I. has been extremely lax implementing existing legislation and protecting the civil rights of Negroes and CORE workers throughout the nation.

The Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, an organization of civil rights lawyers, sent a telegram to President Johnson expressing its "outrage at Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's slanderous attack."

The telegram urged the President to "publicly censure Mr. Hoover for his vilification of a highly respected American."

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Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
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Hoover's Lapse

The trouble with rash or inflammatory judgments, when delivered by a high-ranking public official, is that they very often overshadow the sober and reasoned things that he has to say. That is what happened when J. Edgar Hoover, the normally temperate director of the FBI, met the ladies of the press. Mr. Hoover, who has devoted a lifetime to effective Federal service, was disturbed about a number of things that should concern us all. It is going to take public indignation to break the grip of hoodlumism on our large cities, to see that local courts respond to the law rather than to popular sentiment and to make sure that police positions are filled with men of integrity.

Mr. Hoover spoke of these and other things sensibly and forthrightly, but no one is going to remember those parts of what he said. They will remember instead that, in a spirit of destructive resentment, he dismissed the painstaking report of the Warren Commission as "a classic example of Monday morning quarterbacking"; or that he ridiculed Martin Luther King, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, as "the most notorious liar in the country." Mr. Hoover has no monopoly on truth or greatness; he is not infallible. One of his assets has been a gift for saying the right thing at the right time. The gift seems temporarily to have deserted him.

THE BALTIMORE SUN
Baltimore, Maryland
November 20, 1964
Page 18

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Negro Leaders Seek Hoover's Resignation After Feud Explodes

From Gazette Press Services

A simmering feud between FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Negro integration leader Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. exploded into the open Thursday. There were calls by some Negro leaders for Hoover's resignation.

King accused Hoover of irresponsibility and said that the longtime FBI chief "has apparently faltered under the awesome burden, complexities and responsibilities of his office."

The Atlanta minister was answering a statement by Hoover that King was "the most notorious liar in the country" for saying that FBI agents in Albany, Ga., had failed to act on Negroes' civil rights complaints because they were Southerners.

In other developments:

★ President Johnson listened in silence at the White House as a group of civil rights leaders told him they supported King in his charge that the FBI was not giving Negroes in the South the protection to which they are entitled.

★ In Jackson, Miss., NAACP officials Aaron Henry and Charles Evers called Hoover a "sacred cow" who was, "out of tune" with the civil rights movement. They called for him to "step down."

★ C. Eric Lincoln, Negro author and sociologist, said at Providence, R. I., that Hoover was "unloved and unrespected" by Southern Negroes.

Battle Touched Off In Washington Interview

Hoover touched off the verbal battle with King Wednesday in an interview at Washington with 20 women reporters. He told them that King had refused to confer with him on civil rights complaints.

In his reply, King charged that the FBI "is following the path of appeasement of political powers in the South. If this continues, the reign of terror in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia will increase rather than subside."

This charge prompted Georgia Governor Carl E. Sanders to say at Atlanta that "I don't know anything about this 'reign of terror' in Georgia. I think this statement is rather strange since it comes from one who professes to be against violence and terror."

King, who was in the Bahamas to write his speech accepting the Nobel Peace Prize, said that Hoover made his "vicious accusation" while "under extreme pressure."

"This pressure," King said, "has come from the racial front and from the Warren report raising serious questions about the effectiveness of the FBI."

King drew support from six other Negro leaders, who told President Johnson that they shared King's view that the FBI had not provided protection for Negroes in the South.

"We expressed our disagreement with Mr. Hoover's characterization of Dr. King," said Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Wilkins said the Negro leaders expressed themselves incidentally about King and the FBI during an hour-long meeting with President Johnson. He said Mr. Johnson "simply listened and gave no comment and no opinion."

FBI Won't Comment; Director Also Is Silent

Hoover also remained silent. His blast at King, the Warren commission and "bleeding heart judges" touched off one of the hottest controversies that has

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enveloped him since he became FBI director in 1924.

The FBI said there would be no comment on King's statement that Hoover apparently was faltering under the burdens of his office.

White House press secretary George E. Reedy was asked whether Mr. Johnson had asked Hoover to remain as FBI director during the president's coming new term.

Reedy replied that as far as he knew there had been no change from last May, when he president told Hoover that he wanted him to remain director for as long as Mr. Johnson was in the White House.

Reedy referred to a White House ceremony marking Hoover's 40th anniversary as FBI chief, during which Mr. Johnson announced that he had signed an executive order exempting Hoover from compulsory retirement when he turned 70 next January.

Mr. Johnson, acclaiming Hoover then as "a hero to America's decent citizens," referred to him as "my close personal friend for 30 years" and told him, "The nation cannot afford to lose you."

Reedy was asked Thursday if Mr. Johnson had talked to Hoover in the past 24 hours and he replied, "Not to my knowledge."

Meeting Not Called To Discuss Exchange

Reedy and the civil rights leaders agreed that the meeting with Mr. Johnson had not been requested because of the Hoover-King exchange.

Wilkins said the meeting was requested some time ago for a discussion of civil rights problems generally.

Whitney Young Jr., head of the National Urban League, said Hoover's statement was "extremely unfortunate" and added that "it is obvious an effective job is not being done to insure the full citizenship rights of Negro citizens" in Mississippi.

Bayard Rustin, leader of last year's March on Washington, called Hoover a "pygmy both intellectually and morally compared with Dr. King."

Hoover, in his news conference, said King had advised Negroes not to report civil rights violations to the FBI office at Albany, Ga., because the staff members were Southerners.

The FBI chief said King also refused to make an appointment

with him to receive proof that four of the five Albany agents were born in the North.

Says No Record Of Request Found

King denied this, saying that his secretary had searched his mail and telephone records in vain for any such request to meet with Hoover.

"I never advised Negroes in Albany not to report to the FBI," King said. "On the contrary, we reported every incident. But we were dismayed by the fact that nothing was ever done."

"The fact that no arrests have been made in the brutalities at Albany, the murder of three civil rights workers in Mississippi and the bombing of a church in Birmingham, Ala., has left us all discouraged."

"This has encouraged individuals on the lunatic fringe to feel that they are aided and abetted by federal agents," King added.

King said he never had made a blanket criticism of the FBI and its agents. He said he believed a Southerner dedicated to his job could be as effective as an agent from the North.

"Rather than criticize the FBI," King said, "I have acted as a mediator, urging Negroes to keep faith with the FBI and to not lose hope."

"But you can't explain to a Negro why a plane can be bombed and its pieces scattered for miles and the crime can be solved but they can't find out who bombed a church."